SHAKERS' SETTLEMENT.
SWEET Corn, Super very fine. New and French wine, double distilled, Brandy and Pepper, all kinds of Herbs, Cheese and Butter, an assortment of Baskets, Rattans and Satchels, Rocking Chairs, Hobby Horses and Velocipedes, an amusing thing for children; Figures on an improved plan, Fire Screens, Women, waiters, chimney Cushions, a large assortment of an excellent thing for cleaning the hands and required by the subscriber, an assortment of articles in this country notion of those that can cannot buy—where they can be had on reasonable terms. Wholesale Wine and Variety store of
GIDEON COX.
No 223 and 227 Market street, and Broad Cutters, on an improved
oct 20—tf

REMOVAL.
R. AGENT, is removed from No. Walnut street.
S. C. C. YELAND Agent.

CAN SILK AGENCY.
No 88 WALNUT STREET, Raw materials sent from Market and Chestnut streets, by Franklin Place and Hudson's Alley, and from Third and Fourth streets by Harmony Court. The subscriber having opened an agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the raising and manufacture of silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of Mulberry Trees, suitable for raising the Silk Worm, viz Morus, Multicaulis Seedlings, Morus Cuttings, Improved Alias Tree, Seedlings from Nat'n Virginia Seedling, Prince Edward Grape Vines. Orders are absolutely stop of the silk worm, or mulberry, and are fine for its sale. Trial lots of the finest wines.
C. CLEAVELAND, Agent Phila.
Persons wish to enter into the profitable and laudatory, will do well to call at the office, but they are instructed in the value of machines.
Gentlemen subscribers of those engaged in the manufacture of America Silk, which is exclusive, twice or twice over in supply. The agent will give every attention to the proper maintenance of proceeds of any
feb 23 '39—tf

ONVILLE ACADEMY.
of the Unionville Academy are delighted to announce that they are prepared to take the remaining spring term. Extra instruction in the Greek and German languages, would
which the Academy is located is one of the county, in a healthy and healthy state north west of West Chester, and street Wilmington. The accommodations in the village are ample. The Academy is conducted upon four departments, and will accommodate upwards one hundred students. A boarding house is connected with, which is divided into fifteen rooms, lodgings are all new and substantial, has been under the direction of the present for the last eighteen months, during which time it has a prosperous and flourishing state abundant evidence that an entire business may be done under your management. Application from parents and families, will be attended to.
THOMAS—EAL,
ELIHAYES,
ELSON BURRINGTON, } Trustees.
FREEMAN WEEKS—HAM,
ARLES TUFFING FOR.
Unionville, Nov 5th, 1839. jan 19—tf

EPER & BROTHERS,
have removed with their business
L SLEEPER & EDWIN SLEEPER,
Market Street, Philadelphia.
EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURERS
INGHAM AND COTTON
MBRELLAS,
AND FANCY PARASOLS,
variety of style and embroidery, to which we beg to call the attention of the trade in this market not excepting the Auction Sale. Our Umbrellas, especially for traveling, are
PLATE, SPOON AND FORK
MANUFACTORY,
corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets
THE Subscribers have constantly on hand a large and fashionable assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every other article in the business of the same kind, which they will sell at the lowest market price, or in exchange for old Silver or Plate, at the lowest market price.
Persons are requested to call at their manufactory, to see their work not surpassed in the city, and examine for themselves.
Silver and Plated Spectacles and Rimmons, of the best quality, kept constantly on hand.
E. & W. SLEEPER.
ESH GARDEN SEEDS.
THE subscribers have received their established Seed Store to No. 52 Chestnut (now 51 street, North side, a few doors above Second) opposite the Garden Fair and Flower Seeds, of their own growth, of varieties. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hot House Plants, which they can now offer to the public, on the same terms as at any place in the country.
Orders will be sent to every such order will be executed with as much care as if the purchasers were present, and such as if the purchasers were present, and no one to be sent to the remotest regions of the Union.
AARON CLEMENT, Agent, No 51 Chestnut street, or to the subscribers at Bloomingdale, New York.
WILLIAM PRICE & SON.
Published every Saturday,
Standard Gazette Office,
No. 56 Carter's Alley,
Terms of Paper of First and Third Saturday's Court, Philadelphia.
are invited to call and examine for themselves.
JEWELLERY.
AKER & SHRIVER,
Manufacturers of Fine and Chaste Jewellery
116 CHESTNUT STREET,
Third and Fourth streets, entrance the Court, Philadelphia.
are invited to call and examine for themselves.
PIANO & SON, manufacturers of Pianos, Locomotives and Stationary Steam Engines, Cotton Gins, Cotton Press, &c. &c. Warerooms, Market street, Philadelphia.
EXTENSIVE
LEATHER STORE.
Having leased the store late occupied by Messrs. Leeds, Lippincott & Co. we are now prepared to offer to our friends and the public a large and well selected stock of Leather, Shoe Findings, Hardware, Cutlery, Hose and Belting, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Hose and Belting, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Hardware, Cutlery, Hose and Belting, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Chinese Glasses, Hardware, Cutlery, Hose and Belting, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dyes

who, with weapons in his hands, ... to take them in self-defence, and they ... and lowered their arms, which they had raised to strike the supposed savage to the earth; this gave him an opportunity to convince them of his identity, which he did by calling each by his name; his voice was recognised, his purpose made known, and, after various endeavors on the part of his relatives to make him desist from his dangerous undertaking he resumed his way.

Conclusion next week.

THE SILK CULTURE.

From Kenrick's Silk Growers Guide.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF SILK MANUFACTURE.

The cultivation of silk commenced in China 700 years before Abraham, and 2700 years before Christ. The Emperor Hoang-ti, "the Emperor of the Earth," who reigned over China more than 100 years, and whose name is rendered immortal for his noble and useful deeds—he who taught the Chinese to construct houses, ships, mills, carts, and other works of usefulness—he, also, persuaded his first consort, Si-ling-chi, to bestow her attention on the silk-worm, it being his earnest desire that his Empress also might contribute to the welfare of the empire.—Aided by the women of her household, the Empress Si-ling-chi gathered the silk-worms from the trees, and introduced them into the imperial apartments. Thus sheltered and protected, and abundantly supplied with the leaves of the mulberry, they yielded silk superior in quality to that produced in the forests. She also taught them its manufacture, and to embroider.

Silk and its manufacture, and the weaving, continued to be the principal occupation of the succeeding Empresses; apartments being especially appropriated to this purpose, in the Imperial Palace; and soon, from the highest rank of females, it became the occupation of all ranks in China; and ere long, the Emperor, the learned class, the princes, the mandarins, and courtiers, and all the rich, were attired in the splendid fabrics of silk, until finally, silk became the great inexhaustible resource of the wealth of China.

At Rome, and so late as A. D. 380, a silk attire of purple, was accounted by an Emperor as a luxury too expensive even for an Empress, and that Empress his wife, Severa; its value being equal to that of gold, by weight. Others there were at Rome, and enough even at that day, who were by no means thus scrupulous in regard to price. But it was not till long after the seat of the Roman Empire had been transferred to Byzantium or Constantinople, that the distinct and more perfect knowledge of the nature and origin of silk became known, and the mystery of the long sought "*golden fleece*" was revealed to Europe.

The whole value of the silks manufactured annually in France in 1835, amounted by computation to 140,000,000 francs, and it was estimated in Europe, that in that year silks to the amount of 50,000,000 francs were exported from that country to the United States alone.

Yet in France, although they raise so much silk they still import annually, to the amount of 43,000,000 francs of raw silk, or nearly one third of all they consume, for the supply of their manufactures.

In England, the climate, from its humidity or other causes, is found to be unsuited to its growth; for this reason alone, the trials to raise it there have failed. Yet from 1821 to 1832, according to a late and authentic work on the silk trade, they imported of raw silk, 34,157,568 lb; worth $120,77,580. Of this amount $59,891,893 came from Italy alone.

At the present day, the silks which were consumed in Great Britain alone, so late as 1833, amounted to the enormous sum of $38,092,582 annually, at the wholesale prices, besides the whole amount of all they exported.

From the Baltimore Farmer and Gardener.

SUGAR BEET AND MULBERRY CULTURE.

Concluded.

My reasons for charging the services of one woman six weeks, and another five, are these: I believe that, for the *first* of the *six* feeding weeks that one woman would be sufficient to attend the designated number of worms; that two would be sufficient for the *second* week; and that after that period, to the end of the term, the five additional children would be sufficient.

I have taxed the cost of a cocoonery with $48 interest; whereas, on most farms where a million of worms would be fed, no necessity for the erection of such an edifice would exist, as the *barn*, tobacco house, and other out-houses would afford all the accommodations necessary, except the shelvings, &c. which, with economy, could be put up for a very small amount, and, by care in after-keeping, would last for many years.

I have not charged any thing for the services of a superintendent, because I hold it that every one should be his *own* superintendent; and, that by systematically arranging his time, or that of his manager, the superintendence need not be an extra tax upon his pocket.

I have put down 3,000 cocoons as making one pound of silk; but if the cocoons be large, a less number by one-sixth, of cocoons will make that quantity of silk.

I have only credited the acre with one crop of silk, whereas two may be made if the eggs be *kept over*—that is, preserved in an ice house to prevent their hatching; and I believe the profits of the second feeding would be at least three-fifths in amount to that of the first. But I purposely omitted this source of profit in my calculation, because I did not wish to assume second crops and feedings as matters of course, as they must depend on circumstances.

"5th. Which is the most valuable species of the silk-worm, what is the best mode and time for their propagation; the quantity, quality, value of, and market for, the cocoons?"

The most valuable species of the silk-worm is the large white.

The best mode and time for their propagation is as follows: The eggs, as soon as the moths have finished laying, should be folded up, placed in covered tin boxes, and put away in a dry cool cellar, where they should be permitted to remain undisturbed until spring. If *two crops* be desired, as soon as the spring comes, take those *deposite* boxes from your cellar, and place them in an ice-house. Here they, of course, are permitted to remain until the period of hatching arrives.—The *time* of hatching the worm must be determined by the spring, and condition of the foliage of your trees. As soon as the leaves are as large as a quarter of a dollar, it may be safe to place your worms on your hatching-table. When placed there, the heat of the surrounding atmosphere will soon bring them forth. After which, they are to be fed; and as they arrive at sufficient bulk for removal, are to be transferred to the shelves or hurdles.

The quantity and quality of cocoons are both influenced by care, attention, regular feeding, clean apartments, and wholesome food. Three thousand worms will make one bushel of cocoons; which, according to the quality, may be worth $3, $3 50, or even $4. The acre, of course, will produce 343⅓ bushels; one bushel of cocoons being equal to one pound of raw silk.

At present, the only markets for cocoons are Philadelphia and the other more eastern cities. In almost all the principal cities east and north of Philadelphia, any practicable quantity of cocoons would find a ready and advantageous market at the prices named, there being several silk factories now in operation in that quarter, and the supply of raw silk wholly inadequate to the demand.

To the 6th question, I reply: That the State of *Maryland* has not as yet granted any encouragement to promote the culture of mulberry and sugar-beet. At the present session a bill was introduced into the House of Delegates of this State, granting bounties on the silk-culture, but it was lost by a vote of 36 to 28. This bill contemplated a bounty of a dollar for 200 trees, and a similar sum for any larger number; and a bounty of ten cents per pound on cocoons, and fifty cents per pound on reeled silk. The chief cause of the defeat of this bill arose out of the embarrassed condition of our State finances, and the heavy demand upon her for our several objects of internal improvement. From the universal friendly feeling manifested by even those who opposed the defeated bill, I have no doubt that it, or one similar in its provisions, will become a law next year.

To the 7th query, I answer: The white *Silesian* beet is the best variety. As to the best mode of cultivating it, I give the following as the plan:

Culture.—Plough the ground deeply—say to the depth of 7 or 8 inches—in the fall of the year. In early spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, cart on your manure, (say twenty double cart-loads to an acre,) spread it, and as you spread it, let it be ploughed in, so as to lose as little as possible by evaporation. This ploughing should be done crosswise, so as to make the pulverisation as complete as possible; and the furrow should be carried to the depth of the fall ploughing. About the 10th of April, in all the States south of Delaware, will be about the time for commencing planting; which process may be continued till the middle of May. When you are ready for planting, spread on your ploughed furrows about five loads of good well-rotted manure; and if you can do so, about a hundred bushels of ashes, or twenty of lime, mixed with it. If you have no rotted manure, mould from the woods will answer. When this is spread as equally as possible, put on a heavy harrow, and harrow your ground until it is perfectly fine.—When your ground is prepared, take a line and stretch it across the patch from north to south; then take a small hoe and run drills about an inch deep and two feet apart. In those drills drop your seed about six inches apart; which can be done almost as expertly as corn. Previously to planting the beets the seed should be soaked in a solution of soot and saltpetre for twelve hours.

When the beets come up, and get about three or four inches high, let them be thinned out, so as to stand twelve inches apart in the drills. At the time of thinning out, the person in charge of it must be careful to hand weed all the weeds and grass, so that the young plants may have nothing to encumber their growth at this period. The thinner should be followed by a hand with the hoe, who should loosen the earth around the plants, and stir up that between the drills, taking care to destroy all grass and weeds. In two weeks another hoeing should be given; and, at an interval of two weeks more, the third and last hoeing should be given them. The culture, unless the season be very wet, and weeds and grass multiply very fast, will be sufficient to ensure a good crop. But should it be very rainy, an extra hoeing may be necessary; of its being so necessary, the eye of the culturist must determine for himself. He should bear this in mind, *that his beets must be kept clean of all weeds of all kinds; and the ground well stirred.*

Cost and Profit.—I have shown, in the preceding part of this letter, that, with care, 1,000 bushels of beets could be produced from an acre.—For feeding of stock, they are worth thirty cents per bushel; and, in the aggregate, would be worth $300; from which deduct rent of land, say $9, ploughing three times, $6, harrowing three times, $3, seed, four pounds to the acre, $6, planting seed four days, (if by hand,) $2, hoeing three times, (twelve days,) $6, harvesting and putting away, $8, manure, $25=$55; which, when deducted from $300, leaves $245 as the clear profit on an acre.

I have confined *myself*, on this interesting subject, to the beet as food for cattle: of its value for making sugar I know nothing practically, and therefore shall not speak; but will refer the committee to the report of Mr. Pedder, made to the Beet Sugar Society of Philadelphia, in 1836—a work which should be in the hands of every agriculturist in the country.

I know nothing of the "necessary expense of erecting suitable works for the manufacture of sugar from the beet;" and therefore cannot answer the 8th and 9th queries.

Having thus gone through your several inquiries, I beg leave to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

Edward P. Roberts,
Editor Farmer and Gardener.

Hon. Joseph F. Randolph,
of Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

Written for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

"WILT THOU REMEMBER ME?"—A. R. M.

AN ANSWER.

You ask me if in other lands
I'm destined far to be,
If I'll remember (friendship's bands,)
Still bind to home and thee.

Land of my dreams, my youth's gay dreams,
My thoughts to thee again aspire,
And whilst the sun of virtue beams
'T will be a pleasure to admire.

But still the hours that we have spent
In virtue's bowers steal o'er me now,
My heart by care and sorrow rent
And time has dimm'd my brow.

We thought not then of other lands,
Nor dreamed that we could part;
Tho' sever'd from thee, yet the bands
Of friendship reign within my heart.

Tho' distance hangs her curtain drear,
Between me and my native bowers,
I still for memory drop a tear,
For those I loved in happier hours.

Nay think not thus for memory's star,
Undimmed amid the lapse of years;
Still beams effulgent from afar,
And high the dome of pleasure rears.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1839. J. S. C.

Atkinson's Evening Post and Philadelphia Saturday News.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF
GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1839.

AGENCIES.

Our friend and travelling Agent, Wm. A. Pierce, is about making a collection tour through Delaware, Chester, Lancaster and Lebanon. Our friends in those sections will oblige us particularly by punctual attention to his requirements.

Mr. S. H. Stevenson is our travelling Agent in Kentucky in place of Mr. R. G. Esteve, resigned.

C. Pierce, Esq. P. M. at Chester, Penn. has taken the Agency at Chester, Penn. Subscribers will please settle with him.

M. E. Dewitt, Esq. P. M. at Paterson, N. J. is appointed Agent for that place and will receive subscriptions due.

Mr. J. H. Weldin is Agent at Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. G. Ebermann is Agent at Lancaster, Pa.

C. W. James is Agent at Cincinnati, O. and travelling Agent in Ohio and Indiana. Subscribers in those places will please take cognizance of the above.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

W. N. Harrison, is appointed agent for this paper in Baltimore, in place of N. Hickman, Bookseller.

J. C. Thurston, is appointed agent at St Louis, Mo.

A. Maverstalk, is appointed agent at Natchez, Miss.

D. W. Linn, is appointed agent at Ithaca, N. Y.

Our subscribers at each of the above named places are respectfully requested to make prompt settlements with the agents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Old Virginia*" next week.

"*J. S. C.*" will perceive that he has been duly honored.

"*Our State House*" will be found on the first page, the author could not have better employed his leisure moments, than by burnishing the links which connect us with the olden time.

The article on "*Boyhood*" is too unconscionably long. Some parts of it are good,—the author should employ his condensing powers.

"*The Recollections of a Traveller of Louisiana*," are on file for insertion.

"*The Wanderer*" by "J. L." has not sufficient merit for the columns of the Post and News.—The author will excuse us.

We are indebted to the Hon. Charles Naylor, in Congress, for important documents.

Also to G. R. Smith, of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, for valuable State papers.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The Committee appointed at the recent meeting in this city, on the subject of steam navigation, are progressing rapidly in the good cause, several very liberal subscriptions have been received, one from the Bank of the United States of *one hundred thousand dollars*, nearly one-fifth of what was the outside estimate of the committee for building and starting a vessel of *two thousand five hundred tons.*

MURDER AT WILMINGTON.

On Saturday night last, the 16th inst. as a colored man was returning home from a meeting, he was shot by some person lying in ambush, five bullets having perforated his body—two of which had passed entirely through his person; the other three were found in him. As he fell he was heard to exclaim, that it was Thomas Morgan, (another colored man) who had shot him; that he and Morgan had been engaged in a fight some time ago, and that he had then got the better of Morgan, who swore he would have revenge. Officers were immediately despatched in pursuit of Morgan, who was arrested and fully committed to await his trial.

CURIOUS RELIC.

A New York paper says that the Kent Club, meeting at the house of James I. Roosevelt, Esq. in Park Place, were presented with a curious relic on Saturday night—nothing less than the WIG of the late Lord Chancellor ELDON. It was sent to William Kent, Esq. by a son of the late Sir James Mackintosh. Upon the head of our worthy Vice Chancellor, the wig appeared as well, as when worn by his lordship.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.

The members of the Cincinnati Typographical Society, at their recent festival, served up goods things without number. From among the choicest dainties, we cull the following, dished up by our friend of the defunct Cincinnati News:

"*The Journeyman Printer.*—An odd yet favorable specimen of nature's handiwork. Often a man of genius; sometimes a poet, never a fool; always a philosopher. A character in which has been blended much of the LIGHT and SHADE of humanity, and whose sound and substantial qualities, both of the head and heart atone for many an ERROR, misfortunes which overtake the best and wisest of mankind in their pilgrimage through life."

THE REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Ever since the appointment of the grand committee, upon the interesting question of the removal of the State Capitol, our exchange papers from the interior abound in arguments on the claims of their respective locations. That the members of the Legislature are heartily dissatisfied with Harrisburg, is evident from the unanimity with which the committee was appointed. That they have had good reason to be so, will scarcely be denied, and that in such an event the people should take the grievance, the cause, and the remedy into serious consideration, is a matter of duty so plain, that argument would be beggared if used to prove it.

The insensivity of the citizens of Philadelphia upon a subject of deep importance to many, and of some interest to most of the citizens of this great commonwealth, has been a matter of surprise to all. Why should she regard the attempt at removal, and without an effort, calmly resign her claim? Has she no advantages of location to offer? Or when the honor must be purchased at a price, does she suddenly become niggard of her means? We anticipate the ready objection, ragged and lame, of the corruption and bribery of members,—of the hours wasted in the giddy round of fashionable amusements—of the necessary increase of salary—of the expense of erecting public buildings, and a long array of the ready arguments, foiled and repeated a thousand times, yet ever new, and mighty.

We pass the fears of Mr. Jefferson, and the policy of the elder Adams, and point triumphantly to the late Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania—the gentlemanly demeanor of its members—the stretch of thought which characterised its debates,—the jealousy with which every movement was watched, and the consequent correct action of each individual member, and the order and decorum of the body. Contrast the Convention of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, with her Legislature at Harrisburg. The intellectual powers of the Statesman, brought out by the very force of circumstances—with the "bear garden" notion of unrestrained politicians—and what man will not say that the State would not be honored, as well as benefitted by the change.

In this age of locomotion, the objections of distance are swept away. A few hours longer of travel at furthest, and the members would find themselves, far more conveniently situated than they possibly could be, in any small town in the interior. An efficient police, prompt and ready, would render the fear of violent outrage and riot, vain and idle.—Philadelphia would become, what she ought to be, the pride of the State, and the depository of its honor, and well—we take the freedom to say—would it be guarded.

As to the public buildings,—our citizens are already waking up to the necessity of the erection of a City Hall, for the use of the Courts of Justice, and the public offices generally—let the building be extended, and be rendered worthy of the Commonwealth, and of the enterprise of the citizens of Philadelphia. One thing at least is certain, the buildings for the courts, and public offices *must be erected.* The Judges of the courts with united voice appeal to the Councils, and the wants of the city and the voice of the people come up in aid of the appeal. The citizens of Philadelphia will never sustain a policy so narrow and mean, as to degrade her not only in the eyes of strangers, but even in her own. Now is the time to discuss the question, and we threw out a few hasty thoughts, to draw forth opinion. Let the press speak out—*the people will.*

THE ATHENIAN INSTITUTE LECTURE.

The Lecture of William B. Reed, Esq. on Tuesday evening last, was very numerously attended. The subject, was the "Romance of American History." The theme was too great for the time allotted. No man could do justice to such a subject, in the compass of a single hour. The chief fault of the lecturer was—as we conceive—in dwelling too long on the threshhold of his subject, and being consequently compelled to skim over parts of the deepest interest, with the greatest haste. Mr. Reed is a powerful orator. He awakens the deep feelings of the heart, apparently without an effort. There is nothing of the "Clap-trap" in his addresses—nothing forced or studied in rhetoric to alarm the feelings—and herein consists his greatest power.—He wins upon the heart unawares, and while the rhetorician is concealed, the orator secures the conquest.

He summoned up the vasty spirits of the past, as with the art of the Necromancer, and the great and the good of the departed dead, seemed to obey his bidding, and to stand out before the eye in distinctive outline. We can yet see, the venerable forms, of "Sages who wrote, and Warriors who bled," starting up at his call, and vanishing one after the other, to give place to the long and bright array. Our only regret, was, that the Lecture was restricted to an hour, in which regret the auditors generally heartily concurred.

The Boston *Atlas*, speaking of the lamented Mrs. Maclean, (L. E. L.) says—"We regret to have to state the prevalent opinion to be that the gifted lady was very unhappy in her voluntary exile, and that she knowingly terminated her irksome existence."

We regret that the morbid and pitiable taste of the promulgators of the vile slander should have been catered for by so respectable a print as that of the Atlas. It is but a confirmation of the humiliating evidence of human weakness, that the fair fame of so gifted an individual should be thus assailed. The ashes of the sweet poetess should be suffered to remain undisturbed in their narrow abode, and her memory to remain embalmed in the hearts of her admirers. The truth appears to be, however, that there was no prussic acid in the medicine chest, and and we doubt not, that when the details are fully known, the whole affair will assume a much different coloring. The Philadelphia Gazette says that the Doctor Thompson, who was mentioned in the inquest upon the late Mrs. Maclean, and alluded to in the London Courier as the friend and physician of "L. E. L." has published a letter in that journal, stating, on the part of himself and his druggists, that there was no hydrocyanic (prussic) acid in the medicine-chest which they had mutually stored for the use of the lamented lady.

FOREIGN THEATRICALS.

Charles Kean is now at Manchester, and plays at the National theatre, New York, this season.

Mrs. Hatton is dead. She was the only surviving sister of Mrs. Siddons and John and Charles Kemble. She wrote several works under the title of "Ann of Swansea."

Madame Vestris—this very good actress, but very bad woman, left New York, Dec. 6th; she played at her own theatre in London, Jan. 2d. The house was crowded—she was cheered and shed tears. Her husband took the first opportunity he could get to abuse the Americans.

Mr. Charles Mathews has announced for immediate publication a volume, with illustrations, entitled, "*How do you like our Country? or, an Autumn in America.*"

Mr. Mrs. and Miss Sloman, of the London theatres, arrived by the Great Western.

Also Mr. J. S. Balls, the popular light comedian. He played at the Drury Lane on Saturday night, and embarked on board of the Great Western, at Bristol, on Monday.

Macready relinquishes the lesseeship of Covent Garden theatre in May, and makes his appearance at the Park theatre, next September. Charles Kean will be here in March, and will perform at the National theatre.

Liston, the comedian, has purchased a splendid mansion in St. George's-place, Hyde Park Corner, for his future residence. He has taken his farewell of the stage.

Some robbers forced their way into the rear of a dwelling house in north Tenth above Cherry street, late on Wednesday morning, and stole a quantity of silver ware and clothing.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

The Plattsburg Republican says—"On the evening of the 20th ult. one of the most melancholy and heart-rendering accidents occurred in the town of Saranac, in this county, which it has ever fallen to our lot to record. Mr. Andrew Hix, a respectable inhabitant of that town, and his wife left their dwelling in the early part of the evening, to attend a religious meeting about a mile and a half distant—leaving their children four in number, (the eldest between 12 and 13, and the youngest about 3 years), at home. During the absence of the parents and after the children had retired, the house took fire; and before it was discovered by the neighbors, it had made such progress as to render all attempts to extinguish it, or to save the sleeping children, utterly fruitless. The wretched parents arrived only in time to witness the smouldering ruins of their late happy dwelling, in the midst of which lay the blackened and disfigured bodies of their little family. We are unable to describe the appaling spectacle that was here presented to the beholder; nor can words convey any idea of the agony of the unfortunate parents. The most stern and adamantine heart would have melted in sympathy at hearing their cries as they mingled with the noise of the crackling flames, which were consuming all that could bind them to earth."

A morning paper notices a report, said to have been current at Tampico a fortnight ago, that England was treating for the cession of the peninsula of Yucatan, as a compensation for her claims against the Mexican government. We are disposed to attach little importance to reports of this character.

MARINE DISASTER.

The packet steamer Virginia, Bedell, from New York for this port, when eight miles within the Capes, on Thursday night, the 14th inst. between nine and ten o'clock, was run foul of by the schooner Daniel Barclay, from York river for New York, by which collision, the Virginia had her quarter rail, two stanncheons, side house and companion way carried away.—Three of the passengers on hearing the noise on deck, rushed up the companion way and were caught in it at the moment when it was struck by the Daniel Barclay's jib boom. One of them, Thomas Tracy, a seaman, lately from Boston, had one of his legs so severely wounded by the accident, that it will have to be amputated. The other two (whose names we have not ascertained) were badly though not dangerously hurt. The V. arrived here on Tuesday morning.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE BRAGANZA.

The Shepherdess, Captain Francis, for New York, from Hamburg, and Cowes, with the mutineers of the late American brig Braganza on board, put into Torbay on the 18th ult. all well.

They think they will escape capital punishment, and say the arbitrary and violent conduct of the Captain and chief Mate was the sole occasion of the mutiny; that it was not premeditated, but the work of a moment, and the Mate's fault, for striking one of the men with a handspike, which he returned with an axe, the Captain ran to the Mate's assistance with his sword, but another of the men, when he and the Mate were overpowered, the former killed and thrown overboard, the latter died of his wounds. That the Captain was a very tyrannical fellow there can be no doubt; but the conduct of the men can in no way be justified. The only Englishman among them, a lad of about nineteen, has turned a prover, who, though he condemns the Captain for his harshness, says one of the men, a Belgian, always had a hatchet concealed, and that he also had a bottle of poison in his chest. Is it not surprising, that captains, who engage men of all sorts and all countries, should go to sea without arms? An old sword and an old gun without a cap, or a charge of powder, was the sole provision made in this large brig with a valuable cargo, for her protection on a foreign voyage!!! with a crew, none of whom the Captain had seen till about three days before he sailed—he, the owner, and the two ladies, being the only Americans on board.

A DECISION.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee, we are happy to announce, has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law for the suppression of tippling houses in that state.

JUST AND GENEROUS.

At a meeting of the Liverpool committee who have the management of the funds raised for the relief of the sufferers and others in the late storm, they voted £400 to the Steam Tug Company for the use of their steamer Victoria, £100 to the captain, £10 to the mate, and £5 to each of the crew.

NOBLE BEQUESTS.

The late John Rex, of North Carolina, has bequeathed $15,000 to build an infirmary for the "poor sick of Raleigh." All his slaves, twenty in number, are to be emancipated, and to be sent, if they are willing, to Liberia, under the patronage of the American Colonization Society. He has provided ample means for this purpose.

AN OWNER WANTED FOR $1000.

Some time last June, a mulatto girl presented to a milliner of Baltimore, in payment for a bonnet a bank note for one thousand dollars, which she supposed to be but ten dollars. The milliner sent the note to a grocer to get it changed. Ascertaining how the lad came in possession of the money, the grocer detained it as stolen property and advertised it. No owner appeared. Some time since the milliner brought a suit for the recovery of the note; claiming, that if stolen, it should remain in her possession until the owner demanded it. The matter was finally compromised by an agreement that the money should be deposited in the Savings Bank for three years, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed by the rightful proprietor, it should be given to the city corporation. Recently, however, the girl has taken a fancy that the money really belongs to her, having been given her, she says, by a gentleman from the South. She has employed counsel, and taken legal steps to establish her claim. The note is of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore.

FASHION AT WASHINGTON.

A correspondent from Washington in describing the late party at Mr. Woodbury's, says:—"Toward twelve o'clock the crowd thinned—the rooms became comfortable—tete-a-tetes took place—the dancers had more space to show off their graces—the whole company seemed to begin the real enjoyment of the evening. Mrs. Madison was also here—but did not remain long. I was told that this party collected together a greater crowd of beauty and fashion than ever was seen at one time in Washington, excepting some of the drawing rooms that were given in the time of General Jackson. The number of beautiful young ladies was great. They were dressed in the most elegant style. Pink, blue, cerulean and white were the prevailing colors. Many of them had a single red rose, or a single white rose, in their glossy hair. The President's new daughter-in-law carried a beautiful bouquet in the cotillion."

A bachelor editor somewhere down east refuses to publish marriages unless paid for as advertisements. He says "he sees no reason in being obliged to expose the folly of his fellow creatures gratis.—*Cincinnati Sun.*

An old bachelor now-a-days is a strange sort of a "critter," but this penurious old chap caps the climax. We know of no better mode of bringing him to his "feelins," than to let the girls go into "Committee of the Whole" on his case, and if they don't bring him out a perfect nuisance to society, we much mistake their character.

A RARE CHANCE.

The publisher of the Michigan Agriculturalist offers a premium of 20,000 silk worm eggs (together with the Agriculturalist for one year) to any person who will obtain fifty new subscribers, and forward to him $100 in good chartered funds.

LITERARY.

New Music.—Mr. Osbourne has published in a neat manner, a piece of music entitled "The Haunted Spring," with variations for the piano forte, composed by Miss Augusta Browne, teacher of the Logerian system of music.

Turner's Dramatic Library.—Shakspeare's Othello, and Tom Noddy's Secret, are the last published Nos. of this neat uniform edition of plays and farces.—The publishers are no doubt receiving inducements to continue their enterprise. Publication office, 11 North 6th street, Philadelphia.

Memoirs of Charles Matthews, Comedian, by Mrs. Matthews, in two vols. Lea & Blanchard.—The volumes abound in sketches of eccentricity and humor.

"*Political Sketches of Eight years in Washington,*" by Robert Mayo, M. D. We are indebted to the Hon. Chas. Naylor, in Congress, for a copy of the work.

THE NATIONAL SILK WORM.

"The National Silk Worm and Philadelphia Rural Intelligencer" is the title of a new paper started in this city by Mr. Thomas C. Clarke. It embraces information from all parts of the community upon the interesting subject to which it is devoted. Issued at 56 south 12th street.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Santa Anna is again President of Mexico, the intelligence was received by the French ship Bordelias, at New Orleans, on the 11th inst. The vessel sailed from Vera Cruz on the 27th of January, and the news was brought to Vera Cruz on the 26th ult. by express from Mexico. Santa Anna is President *ad interim*, while Bustamente, at the head of 4000 men, was to march against Urrea, the federal General, at Tampico. The law expelling the French was to be rigorously enforced on the 5th inst. This turn of affairs in the opinion of the French Admiral Baudin, was likely to prolong the quarrel between the two governments. The ports of Mexico are positively closed, without exception.

The Prince de Joinville had departed for France.

Urrea's army at Tampico, was destitute of articles of the first necessity, and it was generally believed at Vera Cruz that it would be very easy for Bustamente to make himself master of the place.

The town of Vera Cruz was deserted in a great measure; only a few foreigners and about one hundred soldiers remained.

DARING ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

The Ledger states that Mr. John Donat, a respectable mechanic, residing on the Bethlehem turnpike, about three quarters of a mile above the village of Whitemarsh, in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, was shot at with a gun, through the back window, a few evenings since, as he was sitting alone in his house, at a table reading. When he heard the report he sprang from his seat, and found that a ball had entered the back window, and ranging within six inches of his head, passed out a front window into the road, leaving a clear aperture in each window. The assassin, it is supposed, stood some twenty paces from the window, resting his gun on a pole stuck in the ground, and to this long distance alone does his intended victim owe his escape.

A more daring thing has seldom taken place, as Mr. Donat's residence is surrounded by neighbors, some of them only separated by the turnpike, and many of whom, hearing the report, went to ascertain the cause; but by the time they arrived, all traces of the villain, except his footsteps in the mud, had disappeared.

BALL ON MONDAY EVENING.

The gentlemen of the Humane Hose Company will give a Military and Civic Ball, on Monday evening next, at the Masonic Hall. From the arrangements of the company, there is reason to anticipate a large and brilliant assembly.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

The Delaware Journal states that a resolution has passed the Senate, providing for the removal of Col. John Haslet, the first commander of the Delaware Regiment, who was killed in the battle of Princeton in January, 1777, from the grave yard of the first Presbyterian church in this city, to be interred within the state of Delaware: and to have a suitable monument erected over them, and appropriating one thousand dollars for the purpose.

We are told that there is not less than eighteen inches of snow at the heads of the Allegheny, and that even at Kittanning there is enough to make good sleighing.

The grand jury of Otsego county, New York, has found a true bill of indictment against James Watson Webb for a libel on Mr. Cooper. The case will be tried in April.

Dr. Dyott's case came up on Wednesday before the Court of Common Pleas. We believe the Court adjourned before any decision was made.

MARRIAGE OF VICTORIA.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 24th ult. in alluding to the rumor of the Queen's marriage, says:

"We are AUTHORISED to give the MOST POSITIVE CONTRADICTION to the announcement."

THE DIORAMA.

The Diorama in Sansom Street is re-opened with the great picture of the Departure of the Israelites, and the interior view of Crypt of Well's Cathedral.

VENTRILOQUISM.

Mr. Nichols the celebrated Ventriloquist, has been engaged at the Philadelphia Museum, his first performance commenced on last evening, the 22d inst.

Twenty thousand ship letters were received at the New York Post Office on Sunday, by the Great Western, Roscius and Louis Philip. The Great Western brought nine thousand, for which she receives $2430.

LECTURES ON THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Monsieur Frontin, one of our most eminent Foreign Professors, will deliver a course of lectures on the French tongue, at the Masonic Hall, commencing on the 5th of March.

Philip's painting of Victoria is exhibited at the Masonic Hall.

The dry good store of Messrs. L. & S. Bailey, at the north-west corner of Thirteenth and Market street, was entered on Tuesday evening, by forcing the door on Thirteenth street.

A DUTIFUL SON.

A young man named Henry Switzer, says the New Orleans Times, came to the city about a week since in company with his father, from Alton, Ill. and shortly after his arrival lost all his money ($275) by gambling. He then stole $50 from his father, and shortly lost that also.—By some means or other, his father was apprised of his various transactions, and remonstrated with him but to no purpose. On Tuesday, young Switzer came to his father, and said he must have $25. The father refused; when, they being alone in their flat boat, the young man seized a stick of wood, and with it beat his father most unmercifully; so much so, that he fell down senseless. He then robbed his father of $118, and on yesterday morning started for Mobile.

NOVEL SALE.

A gentleman of Buffalo, has just sold all his real estate there for $130,000, payable in instalments, without interest, at the rate of *one dollar an hour.* The Advertiser remarks, "According to these terms, the purchaser will have 14 years, 34 days and 20 hours to pay in, at the rate of $8,760 per annum."

The present population of Arkansas is 68,710, viz. whites 53,266, blacks 15,444.

The population of Pictou, N. S. is 21,461. In 1837 it was only 13,949. Increase 7512.

From the Wilkesbarre Advocate.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to man more comely than Liberty.—Milton.

When the dawn of the shadows
At day break is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun;
When he sinks in his glory,
At eve from the view,
And calls up the planet
To blaze in the blue—
There is Beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the sight of a nation when free!

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a circle of light
On the bosom of love;
When the moon in her mildness
Is floating on high
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky—
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free!

In the depth of the darkness,
Unvaried in hue,
When shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue;
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sleeps on the hill—
There is Beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad-beaming brow of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning,
When nature awakes,
And calls up the chorus
To chant in the brakes;
In the voice of the echo
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of streams
And the foaming of floods—
There is Beauty. But where is the beauty, to see,
Like the thrice-hallowed sight of a nation when free?

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain;
When the thunder is up
From its cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The paths of the deep—
There is Beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free?

FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter received in Savannah, dated
St. Augustine, Feb. 9th, 1839.

An officer just arrived from Picolata reports that Capt. Lloyd Beall, with a party of the 2d dragoons, had just taken and sent in, from near Lake Opopka, a party of eighteen Indians—eight of them warriors. Two of the warriors are near relations of Wild Cat, and another is a cousin of Sam Jones, which last reports that Sam Jones says that he will hang any Indian who talks of coming in, or any white man who comes to him.

THE AROOSTOOK CAPTURE.

An extra from the office of the Bangor Democrat, dated one o'clock on Saturday morning, gives further particulars relating to the capture of Mr. M'Intire, Land Agent, of Maine, and also states the sequel of the affairs, from which it appears that he and two of his associates have been marched to Fredericton, the capitol of New Brunswick. The occurrence, take it all in all, is much to be regretted; not chiefly for its own sake, but more especially as tending to stir up ill-blood between nations that ought forever to remain at peace. If the anticipations of the writers of this were correct, the next mail will bring us news of blood-shed.

"Houlton, Feb. 14, 1839.

"Night before last the Hon. Rufus M'Intire, Land Agent, G. G. Cushman, and Thomas Bartlett, Esqrs. attached to the expedition, and Col. Ebenezer Webster, and John H. Pilsbury, of Orono, who were not part of said expedition, up at Mr. Fitzherbert's about one mile and a half west of the Province line, on their way to the mouth of the Aroostook, where they expected to meet the Warden of the Disputed Territory, (Mr. McLaughlin) for the purpose of consultation, &c. as the objects of the expedition, about twelve o'clock at night were awakened by a mob of armed men entering the house, numbering from 20 to 25, by whom they were peremptorily ordered to get up, dress and go with them. On being asked by what authority they were thus molested, the attacking party made a display of their arms saying that was the authority.

They, the Land Agent, and the others were then taken as prisoners, about six miles to a Mr. Tibbetts on the St. Johns, where they were kept quartered till the next morning, when they were taken down the river to Wakefield, 12 miles above Woodstock, as prisoners, where they arrived to day. Messrs. Webster and Pilsbury having been released at the former place as not belonging to the expedition, and the others were brought into Woodstock, where they arrived to-day about 1 or 11 o'clock, A. M.

Here the proceeding of the mob were sanctioned by a consultation of magistrates, a company of militia were called out, and paraded before the inn where the prisoners were quartered, the doors were guarded by armed sentinels, and no American citizen permitted to see them unless by special consent. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this day, they, the Land Agent, Messrs. Cushman and Bartlett, were sent strongly guarded by armed men on a horse sled to Fredericton, for the alledged purpose of being committed to jail, or to wait the pleasure of the Lieut. Governor. The prisoners were informed by a man named Dow, who headed the party at Fitzherbert's, that there was a force of two hundred men, including twenty-five Indians, who were hired for the purpose, all armed, who would attack last night a part of their force, who had in custody about a dozen trespassers, whom they had taken prisoners, rescue and arm said prisoners, and then make an attack at night on the main body of our forces. The arsenal at Woodstock, (N. B.) was broken open a few nights since, and some two hundred stand of arms taken out.

This information comes authenticated by citizens of this town, and other persons who were also at Fitzherbert's, Tibbets, &c. where the events related took place. It is seriously apprehended here that there was an attack and bloodshed last night. There is a messenger despatched to Woodstock to-night, for the purpose of learning if these apprehensions are well founded. When this is known you will be forthwith apprised of the same. The prisoners were informed by two magistrates to day at Woodstock, that they would be taken to Fredericton under the escort of the Captain of the Militia company, (then paraded) and they were accordingly started under the escort of said Captain."

Yours, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATER.

New York, Thursday afternoon.

EIGHT THOUSAND TROOPS ORDERED OUT!!!!!

Our city has been in a ferment during the day, by the exciting intelligence which was received this morning by the Eastern steam boat, the particulars of which are given below.

Gov. Fairfield has sent a special messenger (Mr. McGrate) to Washington—he arrived to day from Boston; he states that the Legislature of Maine has appropriated $300,000 to sustain the interest of the State. A slip issued this forenoon from the Express office says an alarming excitement prevails, &c.

BRITISH TROOPS MARCHING.

An alarming degree of excitement is rising in Maine, and Sir John Harvey appears to be playing the fool in imitation of Sir Francis Bobadil Head, in upper Canada.

The British seem determined to pursue their depredations upon the disputed territory, and to defend the depredations with the bayonet and the cannon. Governor Fairfield has ordered out a portion of the Maine militia to protect the State and its citizens.

The express sent by Sir John Harvey to Governor Fairfield, brought an official communication in which Sir John says he "claims exclusive jurisdiction," and shall repel all invasion. Eight thousand troops have been ordered out to carry into execution the resolve passed by the Legislature of Maine, which was to seize the trespassers and the lumber cut on the disputed territory.

The Augusta Age says, "Sir John Harvey informs the Governor that he is instructed by his Government to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the Disputed Territory, and that he shall do it! He requests Governor Fairfield to withdraw the force sent to drive off the trespassers, and says, should the request not be complied with, he has a strong force in readiness to march to the ground and accomplish the object. The astounding determination of the British Government to maintain Exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, has at length popped out."

The people of Maine are excited to desperation on this subject, and seem to have relinquished all hopes of a satisfactory and peaceable settlement of the question.

The messenger from Sir John Harvey brings intelligence that Mr. McIntire, the Land Agent, is at Fredericton, and that he will be retained there by order of the Provincial government.

A volunteer corps of 50 men, left Augusta on Sunday forenoon, under the command of Captain John Ford, an energetic and efficient man.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE MURDERER LOUGEL.

Governor Seward has denied the application from Buffalo for a commutation of the sentence of Lougel, convicted of the murder of Mr. Rapp, and sentenced to be executed on the 19th inst. To this denial we say amen. A more atrocious murder, considered in all its circumstances, has seldom been perpetrated in any country. The following are extracts from the Governor's reply:

The facts in the case may be briefly stated thus.—An intimacy had existed several months between the prisoner and Mr. Rapp. The deceased disapproved of this intimacy, and as its calamitous result leaves no doubt, with just cause. But being a man evidently of peaceable disposition, he contented himself, for aught that appears, with expressions of his dissatisfaction. On Monday, the 10th of July, 1837, Rapp was brought from the barn into his house, severely wounded in the head, and insensible. It was said by his wife, and believed by his family and his friends, that this injury had been received from the kick of a horse.

Although the wounds were supposed mortal, he gradually recovered, and on Friday morning walked about his room, and was believed altogether out of danger. In this state of convalescence he suddenly died and was buried. Suspicion went abroad, and after a lapse of about a week, the body was disinterred, and underwent a post mortem examination. It then appeared that death had been produced not by the wounds of the head, but by strangulation. The prisoner and his paramour, Rapp's wife, were arrested; and the prisoner subsequently confessed his guilt, and accused his accomplice.—His account of the transaction is substantially this. That he and Mrs. Rapp had held several consultations about killing Rapp, which resulted in an agreement on his part, several nights previous to the first assault, to execute that purpose. In pursuance of this agreement, he went on one occasion to Rapp's house, but returned without making an attempt. On the Sunday night previous to the first assault, he renewed his promise, and prepared himself with a weapon.

On Monday morning he waylayed Rapp as he was entering the stable, felled him to the ground, and after inflicting several blows, left him, supposing him to be dead.

During Rapp's convalescence, the prisoner was daily in conversation with Mrs. Rapp about "finishing" this horrid work. On Tuesday night he slept under Rapp's roof; she visited his bed several times, urging him to the murder, alleging that "if he was ever to do any thing, he must do it then, for her husband was gettig well, and would soon be so strong that they could do nothing with him." After a night thus spent, the prisoner and Mrs. Rapp went into Rapp's room. Mrs. Rapp, after attempting to irritate her husband, pushed the prisoners upon him. The prisoner "took Rapp by the throat and held him until he was dead," the wife at the same time assisting, by pressing upon the body of her husband.

THE EXECUTION.

At the request of the Sheriff, we formed one of the spectators at the execution of Lougel. It was a melancholy spectacle, and one, the like of which we have no desire to look upon again.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

February 14.

House.—Several petitions were presented that a vote may be taken by the people upon the subject of retailing spiritous liquors.

Mr. Jones presented five remonstrances against the appointment of a weigher of hay and straw, in the county of Philadelphia.

G. R. Smith presented a petition for a free bridge.

Messrs. Crabb, Heston, Helffenstein, Brittain, Cushing, Nesbit and Pray, several of similar import.

Mr. Ryan presented a memorial from the Commissioners and inhabitants of Moyamensing, praying that the County Commissioners may be authorised to contract with the managers of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, to make their bridge *free* over the river Schuylkill, at Gray's Ferry; also one for aid to the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

Mr. Pray presented one that the citizens of the Unincorporated Penn Township may be allowed to elect a Guardian of the Poor; also a memorial from Lewis Teese, asking the appointment of a committee, to examine the model of a *structure* for burning Anthracite coal as fuel in locomotives. Upon the motion of Mr. Pray, Messrs. Pray, Sturdevant and Colbaugh, were appointed the committee.

Senate.—The bill from the House to discontinue the work upon the Gettysburg railroad was again considered in committee of the whole. Mr. Ewing's amendments to insert the "North and West branch extensions of the Pennsylvania canal" was lost; and the bill, with an amendment to complete certain mason work, &c. was reported.

The bill supplementary to an act incorporating the Western Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was passed in committee with an amendment.

The Senate, as well as the House, adjourned at an earlier hour than usual.

February 15.

In Senate, the nomination of Thomas Jones, as Assistant Judge of Chester county, was confirmed.

The resolution relative to the Gettysburg railroad, was passed after adding $150,000 to pay the debts now due.

The supplement to the Washington Insurance Company of Philadelphia passed second reading.

The amendments from the House to the Wyoming Coal Company's bill, were then considered and postponed.

In the House, a communication was laid before the House by the Speaker, from the citizens of Blockley for a free bridge.

Mr. Crispin presented a petition from the citizens of the unincorporated Northern Liberties, to elect a director of the public schools.

Mr. Ryan presented a memorial praying that Children under 12 years of age might be prevented from working in factories, and two hours schooling each day to all minors.

Mr. Nesbitt reported an act supplementary to the act incorporating the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company.

The Wyoming bill was then considered and passed. Yeas 59, nays 29.

February 16.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Philadelphia Savings Institution, containing a statement of their affairs.

Mr. Brittain reported a bill to incorporate the Nantucket Canal Company, and also an act to incorporate the Mount Carmel Cemetery.

The supplement to the act to incorporate the Washington Insurance Company, passed the House.

The bill to exempt the property of the Pennsylvania Hospital, situated in Blockley, from taxation, was lost on its final passage, yeas 35, nays 44. It was opposed by Mr. Crispin and Heston. The objection to it was, that it held property to an immense amount, and charged a high price for the board patients received.

The rest of the day was consumed in the discussion of the Susquehanna Canal bill.

Mr. Fraley read a bill in his place for the payment of the volunteers recently in the service of the State at Harrisburg, which gave rise to considerable debate, in which Mr. Brown supported the claims of the Philadelphia volunteers.

February 18.

In the Senate, Mr. Brown reported a bill to erect a dam at Hollander's Creek.

Mr. Fraley (of the city) offered a resolution relative to the providing of a suitable house for the Governor.

The Wyoming Coal Company was then considered, and the Senate adjourned before a question was taken.

Mr. Snowden offered a resolution relative to the introductory of the militia into Harrisburg.

Mr. Ryan offered a resolution which was read a second time, and postponed for the present, relative to the organization of the House of Representatives, and whether certain members had not conspired to effect an illegal and unconstitution organization. Several amendments were offered to the resolution.

February 19.

Messrs. Crispin, Hinchman and Carpenter presented petitions in favor of free bridges.

A message was received from the Governor, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, accompanied by a geological report by Prof. Rogers. Ten thousand copies in English, and three thousand in German, were ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Hegins providing for the appointment of a committee to visit Albany, and make arrangements for connecting the canals and railroads of New York with the North Branch canal.

The Susquehanna canal bill passed the House.

Mr. Fraley (city) officiated as Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Penrose being extremely ill. Free bridge petitions were presented by Messrs. Brown and Stevenson.

Mr. Brown reported a bill to regulate elections in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ewing reported a bill to incorporate the Oxford Female Seminary, in Chester county.

Congressional Proceedings.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Senate.—A number of bills from the House relating to the Territories, were read and appropriately referred.

In the Senate, Mr. Wall's report against Mr. Crittenden's bill, for the punishment of frauds at elections, was the order of the day. Mr. Strange, of North Carolina, had the floor, and made a very long speech in support of the principles embraced in the report. After he concluded, the Senate went into Executive business.

House.—The special order of the day was confined to subjects and bills in relation to the local affairs of the District of Columbia. A bill to establish a free bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, was called up, when Mr. Giddings of Ohio, a new member, elected last autumn, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Whittlesey, moved to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Giddings took advantage of the motion then made to deliver an abolition speech. Chairman decided that Mr. Giddings was out of order, and the committee sustained the decision of the chair, by a vote of ayes 103, nays 23. Mr. Adams then moved that Mr. Giddings be allowed to proceed in order. The motion was lost, by ayes 120, nays not counted. The committee then proceeded to discuss other bills in relation to the District of Columbia. A bill to suppress gambling in the District of Columbia, was next taken up, and a long discussion took place on its merits. The bill for the suppression of duelling in the District of Columbia was passed by a majority of 107 to 32. A motion to re-consider was negatived by 99 nays to 45 ayes.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

Senate.—Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate for nearly three hours against the bill to prevent the interference of office holders in elections. Mr. Preston will occupy the floor to-morrow.

The bill more effectually to secure the public money in the hands of agents of the Government, and to punish defaulters, was taken up; when Mr. Rives moved a substitute for the bill, which was ordered to be printed, and laid on the table. This subject will be taken up on Monday.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 1st inst. transmitting copies of the charges preferred by Charles C. Barton against Captain Jesse D. Elliott.

Mr. Naylor thereupon submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the report be printed and that a select committee of —— be appointed to inquire into the official conduct of Captain Jesse D. Elliott, of the United States Navy, while in command of the squadron in the Mediterranean, in the years 1837 and 1838, and particularly into the allegations of tyranny and oppression toward the officers under his command; and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and have leave of absence from the service of the House while engaged in the inquiries committed to them by the resolution.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and took up the General Appropriation Bill, in which they made some progress, when at 5 o'clock, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb 15.

Senate.—Nothing of any consequence was done; Mr. Preston, of S. C. made a long speech in favor of Mr. Crittenden's bill, to punish frauds in elections, &c.

House.—Mr. Hollman, of N. Y. asked to be excused from serving on the committee to investigate the charges preferred against Com. Elliott—he was excused. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Navy appropriation bills. Mr. Pope, of Ky. made a very long speech, and when he had concluded, Mr. Ingham, from Conn. made a speech in defence of the Navy Commissioners.

Saturday, Feb. 16.

Senate.—Mr. Norvell made a speech against the bill relative to officers of the Federal Government interfering at Elections. Several bills for the benefit of Washington City and Georgetown, passed before the close of the day's session.

House.—On motion of Mr. Biddle, the rules were suspended to enable him to present a memorial from the claimants on Mexico, setting forth the anxiety felt that the treaty of arbitration should have been suffered to fall through by that Republic, and asking Congress to take the matter into serious consideration. Memorial referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Adams made a report from the select joint Committee on the Smithsonian bequest, with a bill providing for the disposition and management of the fund bequeathed to the United States, in trust, by James Smithson, of London, deceased, for the establishment of an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 11th inst. transmitting copies of charges against Com. Elliott by Lieut. Hunter, &c. Referred to the select Committee to investigate charges against the Commodore.

Mr. Deberry, from the Committee on Agriculture, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Professor Espy, offering to "make rain."

Monday, Feb. 18.

Senate.—The morning hour was principally devoted to private bills, and subsequently by the delivery of political electioneering speeches intended for "home consumption," on Mr. Wright's bill for the safe keeping of the public money and for the punishment of public defaulters. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

House.—A warm debate ensued on an engrossed bill, to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the balance of the $10,000,000 of Treasury notes, amounting to about $3,000,000, which have not yet been issued, under the acts of October, 1837, and May, 1838. The bill was finally passed, 102 to 88.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Senate.—In the Senate to-day, the occupation bill passed, providing for the settlement of Florida by bounties of land, in small tracts, to citizens who, going into the heart of the territory overrun by the Indians, may establish themselves by expelling the enemy, and so render in military service the price of the three hundred acres which they acquire under this new sort of pre-emption.

House.—In the House, the morning hour was occupied by Mr. Parker, of New York, in reply to the remarks of Messrs. Harrison of Missouri and Robertson of Virginia, on the proposition of the latter gentleman to re-commit the report of the select Committee on the public lands; after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. The immediate proposition before the Committee was the motion of Mr. Crary, to strike therefrom the appropriation to the Board of Navy Commissioners.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, spoke for several hours in a general attack upon the past and present Administrations, and was replied to by his colleague Mr. Howard. The proposed amendment, was, however, subsequently withdrawn, having been superseded by a resolution introduced in the forenoon by Mr. Mallory of Virginia, and which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to present to Congress, at its next session, a plan for the re-organisation of that Department, and of the abolition of the Navy Board, as at present organised.

A HAPPY CHANGE.

The Village Record says:—"A woman near Dilworthtown, five or six miles from this borough, and who has been blind near twenty years, received her sight a few days since. She had long abandoned all hope of restoration, and the event was wholly unexpected to her. She was quite astonished herself, and at the first glimpse of light, she exclaimed with joy and surprise, "Oh! I see!" After a night so long, how bright the morn appears."

Smith Davis, charged with counterfeiting on the Morris Canal Bank, New York, after occupying the sessions five days, had his trial terminated on Tuesday, and has been found guilty. He has been for ten or fifteen years engaged in this business, and amassed considerable property.

THE MOBILE BRANCH STATE BANK.

In reference to this institution the National Intelligencer of yesterday says, that the following is an extract from a letter from one of the most respectable merchants of Mobile, under date of the 6th instant.

"The late suspension of the Branch of the State Bank has caused much excitement here for the moment; but I have no doubt myself it will resume again in fifteen days or less."

A gentleman just arrived in Washington, who left Mobile on the 9th instant, states that the opinion was confidently entertained there that the bank would resume very soon, and that its bills had undergone no depreciation.

MISS SHIREFF.

Miss Shireff, having recovered from her severe indisposition, made her appearance at the National Theatre, New York, on Monday evening, to a crowded house in the opera of Amilie.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected each ... expressly for the Evening Post and Saturday News.

FEBRUARY 21, 1839.

Loans.	Redeemable	Par	Bid	Ask'd	Remarks.
Philadelphia 6 per cents.	1846	100	99½	101	
	1847	100	101	104	
	1853	100	—	—	
Do. 5 per cent.	1846	100	96	98	1st July & 1st Jan.
	1847	100	95	99	
Do. 5 per cent.	1851	100	95	99	
	1852	100	95	99	
	1853	100	95	99	
County,	1839	100	99	101	
	1840	100	99	101	
	1841	100	98	101	
	1842	100	98	101	
	1845	100	100	103	
Pennsylvania 5 per cts.	1853	100	101½	102½	half year'y 1st Feb'y & 1st Aug
	1854	100	101½	102½	
	1856	100	104	105	
	1858	100	104	106	
	1860	100	104	106	
	1861	100	105	107	
	1862	100	104	106	
	1865	100	107	109	
	1850	100	107	109	
Ohio 6 per cents.		100	—	—	Last 6 mos. Dividend.
New Orleans do.		100	—	—	
Bank Stocks.					
United States,		100	118	118½	Jan. 4
North America,		400	404	405	Jan. 4
Pennsylvania,		400	493	495	Jan. 4
Philadelphia,		100	100	102½	Nov. 3½
Trenton,		50	30	30	Jan. 1.25 p.s.
Farmers and Mechanics,		50	61½	62	Nov. 4
Camden,		50	43½	45	Oct. 3
Commercial,		50	61½	63	Nov. 4½
Mechanics',		50	53½	53½	Nov. 6
Northern Liberties,		35	30	—	Nov. 5
Schuylkill,		50	49	49½	Nov. 3½
Germantown,		50	57	60	Nov. 6
Southwark,		50	60	66	Nov. 4½
Kensington,		50	58	60	Nov. 4
Penn Township,		50	70	74	Nov. 6
Girard,		50	51	51½	Nov. 3½
Western,		50	54½	55	Nov. 3½
Manufac's & Mechanics',		50	53	53½	Nov. 3½
Moyamensing Bank,		50	51	53	Nov. 3
Doylestown,		20	33	35	Nov. 3
Miners b'k of Pottsville,		50	40	45	Nov. 3
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati,		100	103	105	Jan. 5
Franklin bank Cincinnati,		100	97	100	Jan. 4
Lafayette,		100	80	83	Jan. 4
Mer. & Ma's Bk. Pitts'g,		50	56	60	Nov. 4
Exchange,		50	40½	40½	
Insurance Stocks.					
North America,		10	11	13½	Jan. 3
Pennsylvania,		400	430	435	Jan. 4
Philadelphia,		50	68	72	Dec. 4
Union,		60	50	52	July 3
Delaware,		40	25	28	June 3
Phenix,		80	77	80	Dec. 4
United States,		25	25	30	Dec. 6
Marine,		60	40	48	Jan. 0
Atlantic,		60	40	52	Jan. 0
American,		25	21½	25	Jan. 3
Annuity,		100	109	111	Jan. 4
American Fire Insurance,		100	135	136	October 4½
Pennsyl'a Fire Insurance,		100	140	—	Sept. 5
Franklin Fire Insurance,		100	108	110	October 4
County Fire Insurance,		50	42½	47	Jan. 3
Southwark Fire Insur.		50	39	40	Jan. 3
Inland,		15	15	23	Jan. 3
Spring Garden,		30	20	25	Jan. 0
Guard Ins. & Trust Co.		25	24½	25	Jan. 3½
Turnpike Stocks.					
Lancaster Turnpike,		300	45	80	July $6 pr.sh.
Germantown do.		100	43	45	Nov. 1½
Springhouse do.		100	75	90	Nov. 3
Willow Grove do.		100	—	75	Nov. 3
Bristol do.		100	30	36	Nov. 1
Bridge Stocks.					
Permanent Bridge,		10	6½	9	Jan. 5
Trenton do.		90	40	75	April $1,75
Canal Stocks.					
Schuylkill Navigation, Shs		50	140	143½	Feb. 9
Do. loans, 5	1845	100	94	96	
Do. do.	1855	100	94	95	
Do. do.	1837	100	98	102	
6 per ct.	1842	100	103	103	
Lehigh Coal and Navig'n,		50	90	91½	Jan. 5
Do. do. 6	1839	100	100	100½	
Do. do. 6	1844	100	100	100½	
Do. do. 5	1840	100	95	97	
Union Canal, shares		200	55	100	
Do. loan,	1836	100	75	80	
Do. do.	1840	100	80	85	
Mahoning,		10	—	—	
Sandy & Beaver,		45	—	—	
Chesap'k & Delaware Canal, shares		200	26	40	
Do. loan,	1837	100	—	65	
Do. do.	1840	100	—	—	
Delaware and Hudson,		100	79	80	June 0
Do. loan,	1838	100	100	105	
Louisville and Portland,		100	135	140	Jan. 5
Morris Canal,		100	71	75	Jan. 4
Rail Road Stocks.					
N. Castle & Frenchtown,		25	31½	31½	Jan. 4
Do. loan, 5½ per ct.		100	—	95	
Camden & Amboy, shares		100	125	136	Jan. 6
Do. loan,	1863	100			
Valley R. R.		50	9	28	
Danville and P. shares		50	20	27	
Norristown do.		50	19	22	none
Do. 6 per cent. loan,		100	—	—	
Westchester do.		50	20	30	Jan. 3
Reading,		50	44	48	
Minehill, do.		50	73	75	Jan. 5½
N. L. & Penn. Tp. do.		40	35	40	Jan. 3
Philada. & Trenton do.		100	116	118	Jan. 6
Southwark,		10	12½	16	
Wilmington & Sus. R. R.		50	54½	54½	Jan. 3½
West Philada. R. R.		50	25	25	
Harrisburg R. R.		50	40	44	Jan. 6
Cumberland,		40	25	30	
Beaver Meadow,		50	45	48	Jan. 3
Miscellaneous Stocks					
North America Coal Co		25	5	7	
Exchange Stock,		40	50	65	July 6
Gas Works,		100	130	137	Jan. 6
Loan 6 per ct.	186[illegible]	100	106	109	
Philadelphia Savings,		25	—	25	Jan. 4
Philadelphia Loan Co.		25	24	23	Dec. 3
Mechs & Trad's L. Co.		20	18	18½	Oct. 5
Southern Loan Co.		25	21	23	Jan. 4

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—Police officers Shourds and Little, of the Northern Liberties, lately recovered a whole set of waiters, supposed to belong to some person in Market street, and a lady's French merino cloak.

It is contemplated among many friends of popular education in different States, to hold a National Convention, at Philadelphia, the ensuing spring—for the extension of the benefits of the Free School system throughout the United States.

Washington's Birthday.—This anniversary was celebrated by the Southwark Institute, on Friday evening, in a manner somewhat novel among us, yet highly commendable.

Counterfeits Afloat.—Genuine five dollar notes of the Bank of Philadelphia, altered into twenty dollar notes,—they are well calculated for deception, the alterations being well executed.

The Pennsylvania.—Somebody asks what has become of the *big ship!* We believe it is in Norfolk, to be coppered. After this job is done *there*, which ought to have been done in a dry dock *here*, it will sail for Boston, to take in cables; then it will proceed to New York, to receive anchors, which must be conveyed on board by lighters, as the *big ship* cannot pass the bar.

The "One Thing Wanting" in Philadelphia, is said to be a clean, airy, shady delightful street, for a promenade, something like the Boulevard, of Paris, and other large European cities. Broad street has been suggested as being probably the best for this purpose.

Caught at It.—On Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a man was seen to enter the cellar of Mr. Warner's tobacco store, corner of Second and Callowhill streets. Information was immediately lodged with the proprietor, who immediately descended and found the *gentleman* quietly reposing among some tobacco leaves.

The Widening of La Grange Street, which runs parallel with and immediately north of Church alley, from Second to Third street, is spoken of.

The Mayor of the City has placed a portion of the police of the city along the Delaware wharves, dividing the city front into four districts, upon which officers will be found to guard the property and maintain the peace.

Railroad Accident.—At the time of the occurrence of the accident to the train of passenger cars, upon the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad on Sunday morning last, about seven miles below the city, the iron on one of the rails was thrown up with so much force as to shave the ear of the conducter, who was standing upon the side of the cars, clean off close by the side of his head.

Drowned.—Two boys on Monday afternoon, opposite Callowhill street, in the Delaware, in a boat attempting to take up a quantity of drift wood which was floating down, the younger, a lad of about fourteen, lost his balance and fell in. He was the only child of a Mrs. Green, residing in Noble street. His companion was so frightened as to be unable to render him the least assistance, and he was drowned.

Col. John J. McCahen and William J. Leiper have been appointed aid-de-camps to the Governor.

Great Anxiety is manifested in New York, for the arrival of the packet ship Erie, which was to have left Havre 52 days since.

A Public-Spirited Enterprise.—A number of the citizens of Easton have determined on repairing the dam across the Lehigh, as well as the abutment and basin adjoining, all of which were greatly damaged by the late freshet. The expense will be from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. Those engaged in the undertaking place their trust in the honor of the Commonwealth for remuneration.

Jacob Gray, an old gentleman formerly, if not now, a brewer in the city, was run over on Sunday night last, near the corner of Schuylkill Eighth and Spruce streets by a country wagon, by which he received a simple fracture in one leg, and compound fracture in the other. It is quite doubtful if he recovers.

NEW YORK.

A Black Tin Watch was recently sold at auction in New York for $13. This is only one of the many beauties of the "American System."

Singular Death.—Mrs. Isabella Jordan, of New York, went to church on Sunday evening last with a friend, and while returning home, complained that she did not feel very well, and seemed much enfeebled. When she reached home she fell into her husband's arms, but rallied and kissed him, said, "don't scold me."—She then swooned away, and died shortly afterward. Her death was caused by congestion of the lungs.

The Railroad Committee of the N. Y. Legislature have reported in favor of a loan of four hundred thousand dollars toward the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Rail Road, a very important and valuable link in the chain of communication.

It is stated in the Auburn Journal, that the Grand Jury of the county have found three bills of indictment against Elam Lynde, agent and keeper of the Auburn State Prison, for improper treatment of the convicts.

The New York Times says:—The Grand Jury have presented an indictment against Washington Townsend, the dastard now in the city prison on the charge of throwing the vitriol into the face of Mr. John Reese. He will be tried at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

A new paper is to be started at New York, soon, to advocate the election of Calhoun, for the Presidency. A gentleman from South Carolina is to be its editor.

Deaf and Dumb.—It appears from a late report that there were, on the 6th of December last, one hundred and fifty-five pupils in the institute for the deaf and dumb, in New York.—The State has contributed for the support of this humane Institution, nearly twenty thousand dollars during the past year.

United States Force on the Niagara Frontier.—There are three companies of the Second Artillery, of seventy men each, in garrison at Buffalo, New York, which constitute all the standing force now upon that frontier between Fort Niagara and the state of Pennsylvania.

Miss Shireff has so far recovered from her late indisposition, as to be able again to delight the New Yorkers with the enchanting tones of her sweet voice.

Albany Medical College.—We learn from the Albany Sun, that the Medical College of that city has been chartered by the State Legislature.

EASTERN.

Deaths in Boston for the week ending Feb. 9th, 39. Males 23, Females 16. Causes, consumption 5; scarlet fever 5, &c.

Inhumanity.—The Haverhill (N. H.) Republican announces the fact that in the jail in that town, there is a man aged sixty, who has been incarcerated *eight years* for debt, and for a considerable portion of the time for prison charges only! Such a fact is a disgrace to the State which permits such laws to remain upon her statute book, and a blot upon the character of the town, where the fact must be known.

Extremes of Temperature.—The mercury in the thermometer yesterday morning stood at 24 degrees below zero, and this morning at 20 degrees above.—*Bangor Whig, Jan. 8.*

President Fisk.—The Rev. Dr. Fisk, of the Connecticut Wesleyan University, is not dead as reported in the newspapers, though the hopes of his recovery are feeble.

Harrington, the Postmaster at Worcester, Mass. has decamped with the "spoils of office." He turned out to be a counterfeiter.

A party of five men left Providence (R. I.) to visit a house of ill fame a few miles from the city, at Horton Grove, kept by one Benjamin. Some altercation ensued at the door, when Benjamin fired his gun and mortally wounded a man named Gibbs, and severly wounded another named Angell. Benjamin was committed, in default of finding bail for $6000.

The St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian says: It is understood that the demand of Sir John Colborne upon Gov. Jenison for the surrender of certain fugitives, has been handed by the Governor over to President Van Buren, to be adjusted by him with the British Government.

The Hon. *Edward Kent* has been nominated by a Whig State Convention, as the whig candidate for the Governor of Maine.

WESTERN.

The Waterworks of Pittsburgh cost $175,000, and supply 2679 buildings. Those of Cincinnati cost $300,000, and supply about the same number.

A bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate of Illinois, repealing all laws requiring tavern licenses; and laying a tax of from $50 to $300 per annum on grocery licenses; and defining a grocery to be a house where ardent spirits are sold in less quantities than five gallons; County Commissioners' Court may license, or refuse to license, groceries, as they may think expedient.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.

State of the River.—We have had a copious rain for the last twenty-four hours. We are informed that the river has undergone no change since yesterday morning. There is yet sufficient depth of water for the largest boats.

Good Example.—The House of Representatives of Ohio, have passed an act to compel contractors on public works to give security to the laborers on those works, that their wages will be paid them.

Wild Cat Banks.—The report of the Attorney General of Michigan exhibits 23 injunctions against banks the past year, whose circulation amounts to rising eight hundred thousand dollars.

The Rev. Dr. Bascom Not Dead.—A report has prevailed at the West, and obtained general circulation in the newspapers of that region, that the Rev. Dr. Bascom, the eloquent preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had died in Virginia, on his way home to Kentucky. The Baltimore Sun contradicts this report, and says the distinguished pulpit orator is now in that city, and last week addressed a large congregation on a missionary subject.

The Monongahela river at Pittsburgh broke up on the 11th inst. and the Ohio river had ten feet of water in the channel. The boats are preparing for a start.

Another attempt (by several ballotings) to effect a choice of U. S. Senator by the two houses of the Michigan legislature was made on the 6th inst. but without success.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives to establish the Southern Bank of Kentucky.—It has a capital of $2,000,000. The real estate feature was stricken out. The location is to be fixed by the further action of the Legislature.

Two men named Manderville and Kirby, supposed to belong to a gang of six or eight counterfeiters, who have for sometime been carrying on an extensive trade in Tennessee, were arrested at Little Rock lately.

A Speck of War.—A letter from Jefferson city, Missouri, states that there had been a disturbance between the settlers on the line, and the Indians. In a drunken carousal, two Indians and one white had been killed.

SOUTHERN.

Strange Notice.—The New Orleans Sun says: —"The Giraffe is on exhibition at the Methodist Church, Poydras street. There will be no service there during the exhibition."

The whole number of vessels in the port of New Orleans on the 9th instant, was 316.

The Late Fire at Wythe Court House, Va.—A negro boy, the property of Robert Kent, Esq. has been convicted of setting fire to the town of Wythe, and causing the late destructive conflagration there. He has been sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of March. A second attempt which he made to destroy the town, was the means of his discovery.

Two accidents, singularly similar, occurred on board the steamboat John Jay, on the 27th ult. on her passage down the Arkansas river. About 9 o'clock in the morning, a gentleman named Samuel Adams, who resided near Nashville, Tenn. fell on the fly wheel, and was so badly injured that he died in eleven hours; and about one o'clock, Dr. Robert Prestridge, of Grand Gulf, Mi. met a similar fate. The latter died instantly.

The Galveston Gazette estimates the arrivals of emigrants at that port at about one thousand per month—many of them planters from the Southern states, bringing their slaves with them.

Mr. Kinney in the Virginia Legislature has introduced a scheme of a State Bank of $10,000,000. The capital is to be made up of the money, stocks and credit of the State.

Ice Bridge across the Mississippi.—At Randolph, about 60 miles above Memphis, the ice has clogged the Mississippi, and formed a bridge of about 40 miles in length; the effects of which, we learn, has been to swell the river some three or four feet. Many people have been crossing the river on the ice. Flat boats were wedged in, and their cargoes carried on shore over the cakes. Even cattle were taken ashore on planks laid upon the ice.

Among the acts passed at the session of Congress, at Texas, was one for appointing two legal gentlemen to compile a code of laws for the young republic; another, appropriating a million dollars for the protection of the frontier and for other purposes; and also an act to translate the laws of Texas into the Castilian language, and to promulgate the same.

At New Orleans on the 1st inst. sentences of death were passed upon Mrs. Doyle and Johnson. The court joined with the jury in recommending Mrs. Doyle to the clemency of the Governor, on account of her sex, and the fact of her being the mother of an infant.

A duel with bowie knives, is related by a N. Orleans paper of the 9th inst. It took place at the town of Franklin, La. and originated in a few careless words, which produced a quarrel, a scuffle, and finally a challenge to a duel with bowie knives. The parties were a gentleman by the name of Saunders, and a Mr. S. Delahoussaye, Clerk on board the steamboat Gabrian, engaged in the Attakapas trade, and formerly Cashier of the Branch Bank of Carrollton, at Lafayette. The latter was killed, having received eight inches of his antagonist's weapon in the abdomen.

The New Orleans Courier, of the evening of the 5th, learns from the Captain of the brig Audubon, just arrived in five days from Havana, that intelligence had been received at Havana, of the arrival of a French fleet in the West India seas, with ten thousand troops, destined to act against Mexico. The fleet had been spoken off Martinico.

The Grand Gulf Advertiser says, that Ebenezer Ramsey, the person who obtained $7000 by purloining a check on the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, from A. & J. Dennistoun, has been arrested at Rodney, Miss.

A man, calling himself Bernard Johnson, was arrested in New Orleans on the 4th inst. as a suspicious character, and in his possession were found $60,000 in counterfeit paper money of Texas.

Early Spring.—The Weeping Willows in the city and Neck are already verdant with their Spring covering of young leaves.—*Charleston Mercury, Feb. 11.*

The Globe says—"We learn from Tampa Bay, from a source which we think entitled to credit it, that two hundred Seminoles had come in and surrendered. Among them eighty warriors. It is also rumored that thirty warriors had sent in for a safe conduct, with a view to surrender."

Matthias, the prophet, arrived at Little Rock, Ark. on the 5th inst. with a splendid, black flowing beard, but in less than six hours after his arrival, the unbelieving sons of Arkansas, had shorn the spiritual Sampson of his strength. He started the next morning for the east, with a clean face.

A bill to prevent the practice of wearing concealed weapons was passed unanimously in the House of Representatives of Texas, on the 21st ultimo.

The enterprising citizens of Savannah are engaged in the project of establishing a daily line of steamboats between that city and Charleston.

Murder.—Two white men having landed in their skiff on the shore of the Mississippi, near Donaldsonville, La. hired some negroes to steal chickens from the plantations. The negroes returned with their plunder, when the whites refused to pay, and a fracas ensued, in which the negroes murdered them on the spot by blows on the head with hammers. Five have been arrested.

Under the Free Banking Law of Georgia, it is stated ten or twelve companies are already formed.

Henry Jones, confined in the jail in Charleston, S. C. confesses he was concerned in the murder last November of the pedlar of jewellery, named Isaacs, found dead in Jones county, Ga. He implicates a ventriloquist named Cowles, and his comrade named Dickerson, who had employed him to carry them about the country.

Another Horrid Murder is mentioned, A master in the parish of St. James, (La.) undertaking to correct his slave, the latter plunged a knife through his heart, killing him on the spot.

The New Orleans Courier of the 7th, has news from the Mexican province of Tobasco, to the 28th ult. at which time all was quiet there; the people were generally in favor of the Federalists, though not in arms. A battle between the Federalists and Centralist parties had been fought in the interior, in which the latter proved victorious after having slain 500 of the former. There were no French cruizers to be seen off the mouth of the river Tobasco.

Forrest performed Macbeth at the Camp street Theatre, New Orleans, on the 8th inst.

Booth made his fourth appearance at the St. Charles, in the character of Othello.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual imports of Great Britain are four million pounds of raw and thrown silk, at a cost of 1*l* 5*s*. sterling, ($5 55) per pound. But the annual value of the silk manufactured in England is 14,000,000*l* sterling, or more than $62,000,000.

It is said that there is a church in Norfolk, England, called "Little Snoring Church." It would be quite edifying to know by what *sleepy* accident it had acquired the name.

The difference between sensation and emotion.—If you burn your fingers in snuffing a candle with them, you will have a sensation, if you are a young man or woman, and look at your sweetheart, you will have an emotion.

The Canadas.—It is stated in a Quebec paper, that the force already under arms in the two Canadas, amounts to about forty thousand men.

Joshua Jones, tried at Potter county, Pennsylvania, for the murder of his wife, has been found guilty and sentenced to be executed.

Steam Ships for the Indies.—The British government have ordered keels to be laid for six steamers of 1500 tons to be put on the route to India. The voyage to be done in 60 days, stopping at the Cape of Good Hope as a half way house. Vasco de Gama would have been thunder-struck at the giant strides of steam. What will become of the overland route by the Red Sea, the Euphrates, Persian Gulf, &c.?

The Black Sea.—On the 20th December, there were no less than *one hundred and twenty-four* vessels, English, French, Italian and Spanish, taking in cargoes of wheat and barley at Odessa; so at all the other ports of the Black Sea. The Emperor of Russia has loaned *three-fourths* of the grain in the government reserves to be divided among such *merchants* as had foreign orders, and to be paid in *six months*, without any interest.

The news of the capture of San Juan de Ulloa had reached Paris, and created great joy. Admiral Baudin is to be promoted and also made a peer. Captains Bazoche and Parseval Deschenes are to be created Rear Admirals, and the Prince de Joinville and M. Ollivier are to be promoted from capitaines de corvette to capitaines de vasseau.

It is said that Queen Victoria intends to revive the fashion of wearing hoops and stays.

Warning to Boys.—The Sag Harbor Corrector announces the death of Jeremiah Gardener, aged 8 years, from inflammation of the brain, caused by standing on the hands or head. This absurd and mischievous practice is very frequent with school-boys.

The best way to preserve meat, killed early in the winter—through cold weather, is stated to be as follows:—place such meat by alternate layers of meat and snow in a tub or barrel, and keep it in a cool place. The meat should be a little frozen at first. Several days warm weather will not affect it; and if kept in an ice house, it may not only be preserved through the winter, but during a good part of the following spring.

The Earthquake, at Martinique, has not been so destructive as was reported. By an arrival at Charleston, S. C. we learn that the whole number of those killed or injured did not exceed 250. The Governor of the island has issued a proclamation, authorising the importation into the colony of all provisions, and of materials for building.

The damage at Guadaloupe was likewise exaggerated. Captain Mitchell, of the brig Bulah, at New York, who left Point Petre, Guadaloupe, Jan. 18th, states that no lives had been lost or buildings thrown down in that Island. A few houses were injured more or less, and the sea was thrown into a good deal of commotion.

Col. R. M. Johnson.—A Kentucky paper says that Col. R. M. Johnson will not be a candidate for re-election as Vice-President, and adds that it is rumored that his friends have prevailed upon him to offer for the next Governor of Ky.

Weather in Canada.—The mercury was at 26 degrees below zero in Quebec on the 4th inst. The snow in the woods was three feet deep; in the fields two.

Naval.—On Saturday the 27th ult. the broad pendant of the Commodore was changed from the *Vandalia* to the *Erie*, Capt. Smoot, salutes were fired. The *Vandalia*, Capt. Levi is ordered on a cruise to the gulf. The *Ontario* has dropped down to the Yard preparatory to a cruise.—*Pensacola Gaz. Feb. 2.*

A letter from Singapore, of October 8th, mentions the death of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, American Missionary, on the second of that month, in the thirty-third year of his age; and on the 5th, of an infant daughter of the Rev. Mr. Orr, American Missionary.

A Sharp Shooter.—On Friday last, Mr. B. Hildebrand, of Berlin, Adams county, Pa. made three shots, with a rifle, at one hundred yards distance, which have been rarely equalled. Twice his ball touched the centre, and the third time, not more than an eighth of an inch therefrom. The three shots measured less than ½ of an inch. Beat that who can.

A fisherman lately found on the rock of St. Malo a closed casket enveloped in linen. It contained a rosary, a scapulary, and a writing in the form of a will, signed "Pere Alexis Rocollet, missionary among the infidels, 1776." In this writing Pere Alexis recommends the countries which have not yet been visited by the Lord to Louis XV. This prayer was made just before the ship Sainte MMarie, or Sainte Marine, perished. The casket has been tossed about the ocean for 63 years.

FOREIGN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Cobb, at New York from Liverpool, we are furnished with London dates to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th inclusive.

The packet ship Roscius sailed on the same day with the Hibernia, has also arrived.

The ravages of the hurricane appear to have extended all over the island, and to have been felt in Ireland and the Isle of Man. The loss of lives both in these last mentioned islands and in Scotland, appear to have been very great.

Ireland, from Londonderry to Cork, and from Dublin to Galway, was swept by the tempest, in an awful manner, leaving the country a scene of desolation.

At Galway five persons were killed; at Athlone from 40 to 50 houses were blown down. Orchards, groves, avenues of trees in every direction were laid prostrate. Two thousand trees were blown down on one estate; on another, the estate of Lord Charleville, near Tullamore, upward of 1000*l*. worth of timber was destroyed. Troops of workmen are employed in cutting timber to clear the roads.

The passenger on board the Lockwood, who refused to leave his wife in a dying state, was afterward, with her, brought safely to land.

We perceive that 900 bales of cotton on board the Victoria, from Charleston, ashore at Casowe, have been saved without damage.

The Liverpool Albion of the 12th says, that the St. Andrew, Pennsylvania, Lockwood, and Brighton were or would be total wrecks; that much of their cargoes was already wasted out and strewed along the coast.

The following account is given of the manner in which Capt. Smith and passengers of the Pennsylvania perished.

After striking, and owing to the violence of the gale, which brought her into collision with the bank, against which she struck with great force several times, she rapidly filled with water. At this eventful crisis, she being then about three miles from the shore, a brief consultation was held with the passengers. The result was that Captain Smith ordered the jolly-boat to be launched, into which Mr. Parsons, of Manchester, Mr. Barrow, of New York, Mr. Douglass, of New York, Mr. Salter, of South America, and another gentleman, entered, accompanied by the chief mate, Mr. Blightenburgh, and a young Scotchman named Downey, together with five of the crew. The ill-fated boat did not long live in the tempest.

About midway between the vessel and the shore she swamped, and all on board were thrown into the foaming element. Two of the passengers, Messrs. Thompson and Douglass, had taken the precaution to provide themselves with swimming belts, and they sustained themselves; but the rest of the poor fellows, after struggling in vain for some time, sunk to rise no more. Mr. Thompson, finding it hopeless to contest with the waves, threw himself on his back, supported by his belt, trusted to the waves to carry him onward. As the tide was coming in, he was propelled with considerable speed, and eventually, much exhausted, reached the shore.

His fellow-countryman, Mr. Douglass, was less fortunate: he early exhausted his strength in a useless conflict with the waves. He succeeded in reaching the shore, but so completely prostrated that nature sank under the trial.

After despatching the jolly boat, Capt. Smith ordered the long boat to be got ready, when, to their indescribable agony, they could not find the line for lowering her into the sea. After some delay, however, she was got ready, provided with a rudder, oars, and other requisites; but in the act of lowering her the vessel shipped a dreadful sea; which stove in the boat, and thus cut off their only prospect of escape.

The same vibration of the vessel threw Capt. Smith with great force on deck; he lost his footing, but, on regaining it, another swept over the devoted ship, threw him with great violence between two water casks which were rolling on deck, and immediately after he was swept into the foaming abyss beneath.

The crew then got into the rigging about three o'clock in the afternoon, where they remained from that hour, until the following morning, about 10 o'clock. Their sufferings during this period, without food or nourishment of any kind, exposed to all the horrors of a night unexampled for severity, have hardly ever been surpassed.

Among those on the rigging during the night was the stewardess, a native of Shropshire, who survived its severity. Three poor fellows, however, the second cook, John Lenya, the second steward, Dewitt Reitner, and a seaman, sank under the accumulated suffering produced by the storm and intense cold. They were literally frozen to death.

The whole number on board was 40, of whom 15 perished. The persons saved were Mr. Richards, the third mate, son of the late Silas Richards; Mr. Essex, chief steward; the stewardess, and 22 seamen.

The letter bags were received, but in woful plight. The letters of which the superscription could be read have arrived by the Hibernia. One of the bags was missing.

On board the Lockwood there were 85 passengers; the crew consisted of 23 persons. One of the crew and 52 passengers perished.

The murderer of Lord Norbury had not yet been discovered. The murdered nobleman was the son of the celebrated judge and joker, who died in 1831.

The losses by marine risks at Lloyd's, sustained in consequence of the gale, are estimated at half a million sterling.

A very remarkable effect of the storm, is the incrustation of trees and other objects far inland, with salt.

Several villages in Ireland were hurled down during the gale.

The cold at Rome has been very intense this winter.

Large quantities of wheat had arrived at Marseilles from the Black Sea.

The Humane Society, founded in Liverpool, immediately after the disasters of the 7th and 8th, had already received subscriptions to the amount of 4,000*l*. Lord Francis Egerton gave 500*l*.

The Canadian State Prisoners.—The habeas corpus case, for the Canadian prisoners, was taken up in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 14th. Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hill and Mr. Falkner appeared for the prisoners. Mr. Hume sat in the jury box. The first case called on was that of Leonard Wilson, who had pleaded guilty. The Attorney General raised a preliminary objection to the writ itself, which it seems was issued in vacation by a single judge; and he contended that the writ of habeas corpus could not be so issued, but, when the court is not in session, must be used out of Chancery.

The Canadian prisoners had arrived in London, and were lodged in Newgate.

STILL LATER.—ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Hoskins, from Bristol, Jan. 26th, P. M. arrived at New York on Saturday last with dates of Liverpool, and London to the 26th ult.

The corn laws continue to create great excitement; a number of large meetings have been held in different parts of the kingdom, and severe threats have been made.

The Queen of England has addressed a most touching letter to the Queen upon the death of her lamented daughter, Princess Mary.—*Paris paper.*

The packet ship Oxford was got off shore on the 19th of January.

Wrecks of the Pennsylvania, &c.—While all the vessels which were stranded in Bootle Bay, have been got off, more or less damaged, none of the ships which were wrecked on the banks and on the Cheshire shore, are likely to be got off, to be made seaworthy again. The St. Andrew, as well as the Pennsylvania will, it is feared, prove complete wrecks; while the Lockwood and the Brighton have long since gone to pieces. We have not heard in what state the Victoria is.—*Liverpool Albion.*

The Queen of the French is indisposed, brought on by her grief for the loss of her daughter.

The murderers of Lord Norbury have not been found—2,360*l*. have been offered, and an annuity of 100*l*. a year for life, have been offered for the discovery of the assassins.

Marriage of her Majesty.—"The country (says the Sun of Wednesday,) will learn with delight that the most interesting part in the speech from the throne to both Houses of Parliament, and the country at large, will be the announcement of her Majesty's intended marriage. The happy object of Queen Victoria's choice is Prince Albert, son of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, and cousin of her Majesty. Prince Albert is handsome, and about 22 years of age. He has resided some time in this country, on a visit to his royal relatives. How soon the happy event is to take place, we are not prepared to say; but our readers may depend upon the authenticity of our information."

We have authority to contradict the absurd statement which appeared in an evening paper of yesterday, that the marriage of the Queen to Prince Albert, would be announced in the speech from the throne.—*London Courier.*

An East Indian and one hundred and seventy Lives Lost!!—Accounts from India announce the loss of the ship Protector, bound from London to Calcutta, at Sands Head, near the place of her destination. Out of 179 persons on board, only eight were saved, viz: 7 recruits and 1 seaman. The number of recruits on board was 116, accompanied by 16 women and 10 children; crew 36. The Protector was driven ashore in a gale, while at anchor.

Important to the Iron Trade.—The iron masters have had a meeting at Birmingham, at which they raised the prices of pig 15s; and bar 20s.

FRANCE.

On the 22d of January, the French Ministry tendered their resignation to the King.

No progress had been made toward the formation of a Cabinet, as late as the 24th. The King proposed to Marshal Soult to accept the War Ministry, and to use his influence with Mr. Humann to take charge of the Finance Department in conjunction with Mr. Mole, whom his majesty desired to retain as President of the Council. This Soult at once declined, with every other arrangement which would restrict him in the choice of his colleagues. The King is perplexed in the extreme. He personally dislikes M. Thiers, and yet without him there is no apparent chance of longer carrying on the government.

Great preparations were in progress for a magnificent funeral ceremony in honor of the late Duchess Alexander of Wirtemburg, and which was to take place at Dreux, near Orleans. General Rumigny, Aide-de-Camp to the King, was already at Toulon to receive the remains of the lamented Princess. Marshal Macdonald, who had been for some time residing at the Island of Hyeres for the benefit of his health, had repaired to Toulon with a similar view.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid had been received to the 16th January. Cabrera and Forcadell are stated to have marched to Segorbe, while Van Halen had hastened to repel them. The latest accounts are, say the English papers, "written in blood." The Christinos have declared war against the wives and families of all suspected Carlists. By letters from Bayonne, it appears that 300 women and children were driven from their homes at Vittoria on the 12th January, and left to perish on the fields and mountains. The governing party of Madrid are about to fortify the capital, fearing in the spring, the Carlists will march upon it.

The Carlist Chief, Viscaro, shot, on the 3d, nine inhabitants of the neighborhood of Segorbe, who had kept up intercourse with the Christino garrison of the place. The 21 soldiers who capitulated in the fort of Borriol had been put to death at Adzaneta; and the *Castellano* asserts that Cabrera, who had hoisted a black flag as a sign of his determination to give no quarter, had been guilty of a number of atrocities in his march from Horcajo and Morella to Benoite. At Almagro, in New Castile, Pulero, a captain of the band of Palillos, has been executed by order of the Captain General.

The Correo National of the 12th, announces that the Juntas of Reprisals sitting in Saragossa and Valencia had dissolved themselves, and that the Queen's Authorities had been reinstated in the exercise of their functions.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has obviously instructed its German organs to disclaim all interference in Canada, all participation in exciting the discontented to revolt, all hand in the invasion of our Colonies by the hands of vagabonds from the United States, all knowledge of Von Shoultz. They equally deny that any extraordinary military preparations, which would indicate that war was considered likely, were in progress in Russia, while they admit that for mere pastime an immense body of troops would in the course of the ensuing summer be concentrated near the Borodino, to give *eclat* to the completion of a monument erected to commemorate the great battle fought near to it in September 1812. Those papers (the Leipsic Gazette in particular) deny, further, that the conspiracy lately discovered in Poland was of a formidable character, and that the alleged revolt in Georgia was confined to "a few tribes of the interior of the Caucasus."

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Private letters received in Paris from Amsterdam, of the 10th inst. stated that the warlike preparations in progress in Holland, occasioned the most serious uneasiness. All troops stationed in the interior, except only the small garrison of Amsterdam, were marching for, or ordered to, the southern frontiers of the kingdom. It was observed, that the position taken by the Dutch troops along that frontier was not the same as the one they held previous to the campaign of 1831. The army extends much further along the eastern limits of the province of Northern Brabant than in 1831, when it was employed in covering the southern frontier. It was reported on the 16th, that the head-quarters were to be transferred from Tilburg to Bois-le-Duc, five leagues hence, in the direction of the north-east, and that the object of that movement was to observe Limburg, where hostilities were expected to commence. The fortress of Nimeguen and that of Grave, the nearest to that province, had been abundantly supplied with provisions and warlike stores.

A private letter states that serious apprehensions were entertained by the French Government that the enforcement of the Decree of the London Conference, for the transfer of Limburg and Luxemberg to Holland, would lead to hostilities.

The negociations on the affairs of Holland and Belgium have just been brought to a close. The proposed treaty maintains inviolate the territorial arrangement of the Twenty-four Articles. The changes since 1831 have enabled the Conference to propose modifications, unconnected with the territorial part of the treaty. The Conference has stated, that should Holland refuse, and Belgium consent to accept the treaty, the Five Powers will prevent the former from renewing hostilities.

The statement made in the Belgian Minister is, that should Belgium refuse, and Holland consent to accept the treaty, the Five Powers will render the latter that support to which she will have then acquired a just claim.

Letters from Brussels of the 20th January, state that a division of heavy cavalry was preceeding on the Antwerp side of the frontier, and that by the 22d ult. sixty or seventy thousand men would be concentrated on the frontiers of Holland; and, before the end of the month, more than 120,000 men, Dutch and Belgian, would be concentrated in a space of twelve leagues.

A slight earthquake was experienced at Malta January 5th.

TURKEY.

No new case of plague had manifested itself in Smyrna during the fortnight ending the 25th of December.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Smyrna Journal states, under date of the 29th ultimo, that the steamer from Trebisond had brought no intelligence from Persia, but a Tartar, whom Mr. McNeil was to have despatched immediately after his return to Teheran, was hourly expected at Constantinople.

Other letters from Constantinople of the 26th ult. are quoted by the Smyrna Journal. The Commission for settling the tariff of duties under the new treaty between Turkey and England, continued to meet regularly every week for the despatch of business.

IMPORTANT!

The Land Agent of Maine taken Prisoner by British Provincial Troops!!

The subjoined intelligence, in the present state of our relations with Great Britain, is of some importance. Whether the capture was made by the order of British authorities, or whether it was the act of irresponsible individuals, does not distinctly appear. If the latter, it will of course be disavowed by the British authorities, in which case the complexion of the affair will be less serious. If, however, it was done "by authority," the next question is, whether it took place within the jurisdiction of Maine, or New Brunswick. Our correspondent says the former. But more exact information may lead to a different conclusion. That it was within the disputed territory, there is no doubt. But as the two nations had agreed that each should retain its actual jurisdiction until the dispute should be settled, the American party, if within British jurisdiction, were trespassers, whereas if they were within American jurisdiction, the British party were trespassers, and the capture under such circumstances, was a flagrant outrage. We shall await further information with some anxiety.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

From the Bangor Whig and Courier, Feb. 14.

Capture of the Land Agent for Maine.—Hastings Strickland, Esq. the Sheriff of this county, has passed through this city on his way to Augusta, having left the Aroostook River, yesterday afternoon. During his stay here, we learn, that the expedition reached the mouth of the Little Madawaska, last Tuesday night, and encamped there. Mr. McIntire, the Land Agent, with Gustavus Cushman, Esq. of this city, went down the river a few miles, in company with Ebenezer Webster, Esq. of Orono, and Mr. Bilsbury, of this city, who were engaged in clearing out the Aroostook Falls, and had nothing to do with the expedition, and put up at a Mr. Fitzherbert's about three miles this side of the line. In the course of the night, an armed party of about 50 men came over from the Tobique settlement, and captured all these persons, and took them over the line to the St. John River, where it was understood they had about 300 men under arms. In the course of the night, the party encamped at the mouth of the Little Madawaska, were apprised of the capture of Mr. McIntire, and immediately despatched four men belonging to the Old Town company, to reconnoitre, who were also captured.

The expedition having driven off all the trespassers, had returned to the mouth of the St. Croix. Near Beaver Brook they found a crew of thirteen trespassers, who fired upon them and fled. Mr. Strickland's horse was wounded, but not dangerously. The trespassers were pursued, and five of them taken and six horses, which are expected here day after to-morrow.

Mr. Strickland says further, that the arms which the men have at the Tobique settlement, belong to the Government of New Brunswick, and that *a military force was on the march from Fredericton.*

☞ Further particulars in another column.

MARRIAGES.

At Bustleton, Pa. on the 14th inst. Mr. George Hart, to Miss Rebecca Robbins.

Also, at the same place, and at the same time, Mr. George Snider, to Miss Emmeline Robbins, both daughters of Mr. John Robbins, all of Oxford, Philadelphia co.

In Brooklyn, N. Y. on the 13th inst. by Rev. Maurice W. Dwight, Washington Rattian, of Louisiana, to Alice, daughter of John Moon, of the former place.

At Reading, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Keenard, of Lancaster, Mr. John McManus, Contractor, of Lancaster, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Simon Seyfert, Esq.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. J. Miller, Mr. Andrew Jackson Jones, to Miss Hannah B. Youse, both of Amity.

On the 3d inst. by the same, Mr. Michael Hafner, to Miss Barbara Christ, both of Reading.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Francis B. Watkins, M. D. of Virginia, to Mary, daughter of the late John Elfreth, of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. Frederick B. Athorn, to Miss Margaret Gross, both of Spring Garden.

At La Grange, Tenn. on the 22d ult. by Rev. S. C. Litton, John Bioren, formerly of Philadelphia, to Sarah W. daughter of the late Hon. Henry H. Bryan, of Clarksville, Tenn.

On the 19th inst. by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. Lieut. J. Elton Bispham, U. S. Navy, to Aletta, daughter of Samuel Hazlehurst.

At Friends' Meeting, Flushing, L. I. on 5th day, the 14th inst. Wm. L. Tyson, to Maria Frame, daughter of the late Jesse Frame, all of the above place.

On the 29th ult. in Middletown, by the Rev. Mr. De Witt, Anthony Blanchard Warford, Esq. (engineer for the North Branch Canal) to Miss Eliza Cameron, daughter of Gen. Simon Cameron.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst. in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Clifton Bridges.

On the 14th inst. in the 83d year of his age, Conrad Bartling, late house carpenter, of this city.

On the 14th inst. Mrs Margaret Wilson, in the 73d year of her age.

In Rye, Mass. of the Dropsy, Mrs. Hannah Varrell, aged 66.

On the 17th inst. after a short illness, Mr. James Wilson, in the 41st year of his age.

On the 15th inst. Mr. John Elliott, in the 63d year of his age.

On the 10th inst. of effusion of the lungs, John McCormick, Sen. in the 55th year of his age.

On the 17th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Jane Fleetwood, in the 73d year of her age.

In the Borough of Reading, on the 10th inst. John Shoemaker, in the 58th year of his age.

On the 11th inst. Esther Elizabeth, infant daughter of Charles and Esther Jane Harkness, aged 12 months.

At Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, N. York, on the 10th inst. Mrs. Catharine Hale, sister to the Secretary of the Navy.

On the 11th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Margaret Maynes, in the 79th year of her age.

On the 17th inst. in New York, Augustus H. Richards, Esq. formerly of this city.

In Bridgeton, N. J. on the 9th inst. John Woodruff, aged 84 years.

At Greenwich, N. J. on the 9th inst. Abigail, daughter of James Flanagin, aged 19 years.

At his residence in Sprinfield, on the 9th inst. Uz Gaunty, aged 88 years.

At his residence in West Earl township, Lancaster co. on the 14th inst. Christian Carpenter, Esq. aged about 70 years.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 19th inst. at his country residence, Mill Grove Farm, near Norristown, in the 49th year of his age, Col. Samuel P. Wetherill, of this city.

In this city, on the 19th inst. Francis Mills Fallowfield, son of Wm. J. and Kiziah Fallowfield, aged 10 months.

On the 14th inst. Theodore Decatur Jordan, aged 20 years and 19 days.

In Bedford, on the 23d ult. John Lazure, aged 113 years, 5 months and 3 days. The deceased was formerly a resident of Hagerstown, Md. but has been for the last fifty years a resident of Bedford co. Pa.

At Skaneateles, on the 8th inst. at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Kellogg, Mrs. Dorothea Hyde, aged 98 years.

On Fourth day, the 20th inst. Sally Ann, wife of Bartram Kaighn. Her friends and those of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, this Seventh day, 23d inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. from her late residence, No. 26 Palmyra Row, Vine street, above 11th.

In Blockley Township, Philadelphia co. on the 30th of January, after a long and painful illness which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Jesse Totterson, in his 33d year.

Reported for the Evening Post and News:

SALES OF STOCKS.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday,

			price pd for.	par.
84	shares	United States Bank,	118 a119	100
186	do.	Mechanics Bank,	52½a52¾	35
219	do.	Girard Bank,	51a51½	50
2	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	495	400
14	do.	North America Bank,	404a405	400
17	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	49½	50
35	do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	96	100
1161	do.	Com. & R. R. do. Vicks.	79a79½	100
346	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	79a80	100
404	do.	Kentucky Bank,	89a89½	100
98	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	94½a95	100
10	do.	Mer.& Man. Bank Pittsb'g,	56½	50
13	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	93	100
4	do.	Phœnix In. Company,	80	80
50	do.	Mec.& Tradesmen's Loan Co.	19	20
81	do.	Girard Trust,	24½a25	25
508	do.	Phil. Wilm. & Balt. R. R.	55½a55½	50
192	do.	New Castle & F. Town,	31½a32	25
10	do.	Philada. & Trenton R.R.	117	100
14	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	126	100
2	do.	Harrisburg Rail Road,	44	
20	do.	Stonington R. R.	31¼a36	
16	do.	Mount Carbon R. R.	40	50
50	do.	Del. & Hudson,	80	100

☞ Agents will please endorse their letters, and Post masters frank in *full*. To constitute a *frank*, it is necessary to write the name of the Post Master in full, and the word "free" also.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Feb. 15, received from		H. P. Woodruff, Esq.	2 00
Joshua Bliver,	1 61	J. H. Sottie, Esq.	2 00
[Post. charged by P. M.]		*Feb. 19*	
C. P. Fuller,	10 00	Chas. L. Tomlinson,	6 00
Jno. W. Cleaper,	6 00	Jas. Bully, (nett,)	3 62
A. Patterson, Esq.	2 00	J. W. Abrahams,	10 00
Wm. Sherwood, Esq.	1 00	J. V. Jenkins,	5 00
Sam'l B. McClinton, esq	6 00	N. Jones, nett,	2 61
Platt Adams, Esq.	2 00	W. A. Pierce, tr. agt.	20 00
Wm. H. Wells,	12 00	Aaron Bielsee, esq.	2 00
Feb. 16		B. Hood, Esq.	5 00
Edwin Draper,	10 00	D. H. Mead, Esq.	4 00
E. S. Williams,	2 00	P. H. Bardick, Esq.	2 00
O. F. Sheppard, Esq.	2 00	Wm. M. Baker,	2 00
John D. Meers, Esq.	3 00	Alex. Holmes, Esq.	2 00
Wm. H. Williams,	15 00	Jacob Dimmick, Esq.	5 00
H. Rudesill, Esq.	2 00	Jno. Read, Esq.	3 00
Chas. Thayer, Esq.	2 00	Duncan Shaw,	4 00
Sam'l Higginson, esq.	3 00	*Feb. 20*	
Feb. 18		Wm. F. Browne,	2 00
B. S. Duncan,	10 00	John G. O. Farrell,	2 00
S. L. Gaylord,	3 00	Geo. Mosher, Esq.	1 00
Henry Woodman,	2 00	O. F. Thompson, esq.	2 00
Dr. J. C. Inge,	3 00	V. M. Long, Esq.	2 00
James Brown,	10 00	Henry Mott, Esq.	2 00
S. Swindell,	5 00	Wm. Fleming, Esq.	2 00
A. Cooper,	3 00	A. Dudley, Esq.	1 00
Wm. H. Reed,	2 00	R. Anderson,	10 00
J. B. Spencer,	2 00	C. J. Hand,	10 00
P. Robinson, jr. Esq.	5 00	G. G. Brewer,	2 00
W. H. E. Wheeler, esq.	10 00	*Feb. 21*	
Alfred Scott, Esq.	5 00	Leonard Lawrence,	14 00
Henry Harding, Esq.	2 00	S. H. Stevenson, McM.	
H. V. Owen, Esq.	2 00	& H.	25 00

LIST OF UNPAID LETTERS, remaining to our address in the Post Office:—

From Russelville, La. Jan. 12.

CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE and Retail, South West corner of Fourth and Race streets, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO (successors to Clark & Lippincott,) respectfully inform the public that they keep constantly for sale a large and general assortment of THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL BOOKS; also a handsome assortment of plain and fancy STATIONERY, CUTLERY, &c. BLANK BOOKS of various sizes, suitable for banks, public offices, and merchants, always on hand, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Receipt Books, Bill Books &c. together with a general supply of Letter Cap, and every other description of paper and Law Blanks. Paper ruled to any pattern. Book-binding executed at the shortest notice. feb 21—6m

Terms of Subscription to the Evening Post and Saturday News, &c.

$5 per annum—$2 if paid in advance, $1,25 in advance for six months.

OF ADVERTISING.—For half square 50 cents for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. For a square, double the above amount—$10 a year for half a square—$20 a year for a square—with ten per cent. off for advance payment.

Postmasters are requested to *frank* their letters addressed to us. The word "*free*" of itself is not a frank.

Agents will please endorse their letters with their names or initials.

Other letters will not be taken from the Post office unless the postage is paid.

Papers discontinued only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher if arrearages are due.

Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for our bills.

Shinplasters of distant Corporations are of little value and not wanted.

Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts correct. They should always give names and time paid for.

Any person forwarding Ten Dollars current, in advance will be entitled to six copies.

Removals must always state the Post office removed *from*, as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1839.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
23 Saturday,	6 34	5 26	10 43	
24 Sunday,	6 33	5 27	11 37	
25 Monday,	6 31	5 29	0 14	D. H. M.
26 Tuesday,	6 30	5 30	0 51	
27 Wednesday,	6 29	5 31	1 37	Last 6 1 40
28 Thursday,	6 27	5 31	2 21	New 13 10 27
1 Friday,	6 26	5 34	3 8	First 21 0 40
2 Saturday,	6 24	5 36	3 49	Full 28 3 36

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

Eastern arrives at	5 A. M.	Eastern closes at	8 P. M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western,	2 & 7 P. M.	Western at 3 P. M. &	4 A. M.

Athenian Institute Lectures, Saloon of the Musical Fund—The Rev. Dr. BABCOCK, will lecture before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library, on Tuesday evening, February 26th, 1839, at 7 o'clock on "The Martyr Spirit."

☞ Fifty tickets, price fifty cents, may be obtained at the Philadelphia Library.

No money will be received at the door.

WANTED,

A WHITE boy of about 14 years old, as waiter in a small family. The best reference as to honesty, &c. will be required. Apply at No. 97 Church Alley. feb 20—3t*

WETHERILL AND BROTHER,

MANUFACTURES, No. 65 North Front street, Philadelphia, offer for sale

White Lead, dry and ground in oil,	Copperas,
	Oil Vitriol,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Orange Mineral,	Muriatic Acid,
Sugar Lead,	Sulph Morphia
Litharge,	Acetate do.
Chromic Green,	Sulph Quinine,
Chromic Yellow,	Refined Camphor,
Blue Vitriol,	Calomel, &c. &c.

Together with every Chemical article in their line, all of which, being made by themselves, are confidently recommended to their customers and to the public generally, whose orders they will supply for any quantities required. feb 23—3m

NOTICE.

THE Office for Regulating and Adjusting Weights and Measures, for the city and county of Philadelphia, is located at No. 42 North Thirteenth street, between Market and Arch. The following extract from the Acts of Assembly is published for the information of all concerned:

8th Section—"And if the said makers, venders, or proprietors of beams, scales, weights and measures, shall find it inconvenient to have them adjusted and sealed, or for any other cause, the said beams, scales, weights and measures shall not have been adjusted and sealed when said regulator attends, they shall be required to bring them to his office before using them, and have them adjusted."

9th Section—"That in case any maker, vender or proprietor of beams, scales, weights or measures, within the city and county of Philadelphia, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions which the Regulator of the weights and measures of the city and county is authorized and directed to make, by the 8th section of this Act, or shall sell by false beams, scales, weights or measures, every person or persons so offending, shall, *for each and every such offence*, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, which may be sued for and recovered as debts, as the like amount are by law recoverable, for the use of the poor of the City, District or Township, in which such fine shall have been incurred." JOSEPH YEAGER, R. W. & M.

feb 23—3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE ONE DOLLAR ON MARRIAGE—Its intent, obligations, and Physical and constitutional disqualifications Medically considered, with an Exposition of the Structure and purposes of the Reproductive System; the hereditary transmission of qualities, and the accidents and infirmities incident to *Youth, Maturity and Old Age.*

The subjects are illustrated by a variety of highly interesting cases and diagrams. By Wm. YOUNG, M. D. Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society &c.

Amongst the numerous Medical and Surgical Works of the day, we consider that written by Dr. Young, on Marriage, to be worthy of the highest encomiums, and justly deserving the serious attention of all those persons who may unfortunately happen to be afflicted with the maladies which form the subject of this very interesting publication. The luminous views taken of these diseases, together with the important warnings against ex cesses, entitle this pamphlet to great praise, and we may add as a further recommendation that it is written with much delicacy and morality.—*Sunday Morning Atlas.*

Printed for the Author and sold by booksellers generally.

☞ Persons at a distance can have this publication sent (free of charge) to any part of the United States, Canadas, West Indies, &c. by enclosing a one dollar note on any solvent bank, addressed to Dr. YOUNG Philadelphia. dec 15—3mtf

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE,

A PLEASANT, safe, and certain preparation, for the removal of WORMS, DYSPEPSIA, SOUR STOMACH, FEVER AND AGUE, WANT OF APPETITE, and all diseases of debility, especially of the STOMACH AND BOWELS, and ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys Worms; neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general and permanent tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and remittent fevers, indigestion, &c. and is almost a certain cure for FEVER AND AGUE of children, and what is of more importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms and invigorates the whole system, but dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucous, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucous forms the bed or nest in which Worms produce their young, and by removing it—it is impossible for them to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system and the health of the patient, is *always improved* by its use, even where no Worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, but for want of room will not be published here; yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers, the proprietor will mention a few cases. He gave it to his little nephew, not four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety large Worms. He also gave it to his little daughter, then about three years old, when it brought away thirty Worms in one night.

Josiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child, between two and three years old, and says that in a few days, she discharged *one hundred and twenty-seven very large Worms.*

Mr. Joseph A. Lentz, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose, it brought away about fifty Worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Wundroff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for DYSPEPSIA, and in the course of two weeks discharged upward of thirty pieces of TAPE-WORM, and was thereby perfectly cured of his Dyspepsia.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter, about three years old, when she had a number of discharges from her bowels, composed entirely of *little white thread worms*. He says "they came away from her, not only by hundreds, but, I may truly say, by *thousands*, separately and in solid balls as large as hickory nuts, composed entirely of dead worms."

Finally, what the public have long desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon, is now offered to them, and can be had of DOCTOR JAYNE, and all Druggists who sell his Expectorant and Carminative Balsam. feb 9—tf

THE CHINESE COLLECTION,

At the corner of Ninth and George streets.

WILL BE OPEN TO VISITORS, DAILY.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

FROM 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

Until Further Notice. jan 19—6m*

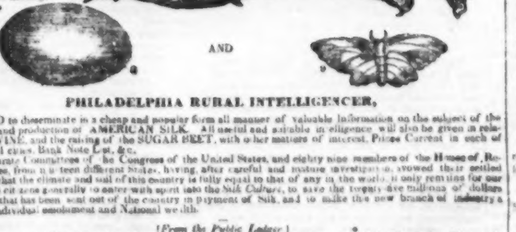
JUST PUBLISHED,

LITTELL'S Spirit of the Magazines and Annuals. Contents of the No. for January.

Oliver Twist, (concluded)—Lord Durham's Return—Zicci—Fardorougha—Mountain Memories—Nicholas Nickleby—Rambles in Canada.

Published monthly by E. Littell & Co. 279 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. feb 16—tf

THE NATIONAL SILK WORM,



AND

PHILADELPHIA RURAL INTELLIGENCER,

INTENDED to disseminate in a cheap and popular form all manner of valuable information on the subject of the cultivation and production of AMERICAN SILK. All useful and suitable intelligence will also be given in relation to the VINE, and the raising of the SUGAR BEET, with other matters of interest. Prices Current in each of the principal cities. Bank Note List, &c.

Two separate Committees of the Congress of the United States, and eighty nine members of the House of Representatives, from thirteen different States, having, after careful and mature investigation, avowed their settled conviction that the climate and soil of this country is fully equal to that of any in the world; it only remains for our farmers and citizens generally to enter with spirit into the *Silk Culture*, to save the twenty-five millions of dollars per annum that has been sent out of the country in payment of Silk, and to make this new branch of industry a source of individual emolument and National wealth.

[From the Public Ledger.]

"The National Silk Worm" is the title of a neat super royal paper just commenced in this city by Thomas C. Clarke. It will be a complete compendium of practical instruction in every thing relating to the culture of silk, from the raising of the Mulberry to the weaving of the fabric. The first number contains a large amount of valuable reading matter and several good wood cuts, illustrative of the different species of the Mulberry, and the various stages of the Silk Worm's growth.

Terms.—The price of the "Silk Worm and Philadelphia Rural Intelligencer," is $1 per annum; but in order to secure the co-operation of all who feel an interest in the promotion of the Silk business in this country, a deduction of one half will be made to any individual who may take the trouble to procure not less than ten subscribers, and remit the cash for the same. Address

THOMAS C. CLARKE, No. 66 Dock Street, corner of Third, Philadelphia.

Agent for the Philadelphia and Burlington Silk Company.

feb 23—3t*

INTERESTING CURE,

PERFORMED BY DR. H. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, or WILD CHERRY.—Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were Wheezing and Choking of Phlegm, difficulty of Breathing, attended with constant Cough, Spasms, Convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery, until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had upon my child, I concluded to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any person wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington. JOHN WILCOX.

Philadelphia, Dec 7, 1838.

OBSERVE—the only place where this Medicine can be obtained, is at No. 19 North EIGHTH Street, opposite Filbert street, Philadelphia. jan 26—eowtf

LIFE AND HEALTH.

PERSONS whose nerves have been injured by Calomel, or excessive grief, great loss of blood, the suppression of accustomed discharges or cutaneous eruptions, intemperate habits, or other causes which tend to relax and enervate the nervous system, will find a friend to soothe and comfort, in EVANS'S CHAMOMILE PILLS. Those afflicted with Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Palsy, Serious Apoplexy, and organic affections of the Heart, Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the side, breast, limbs, head, stomach or back, will find themselves immediately relieved, by using a single box of Dr. EVANS'S CHAMOMILE and APERIENT PILLS. Females who are daily tortured with that distressing disease, SICK HEADACHE, if they would only make trial of this invaluable medicine, they would perceive that life is a pleasure and not a source of misery and abhorrence. In conclusion I would warn nervous persons against the abstraction of BLOOD, either by leaches, cupping, or the employment of the lancet. Drastic purgatives in delicate habits are almost equally improper. These are practices too often resorted to in such cases, but they seldom fail to be highly injurious. Certificates of cures are daily received, which add sufficient testimony of the great efficacy of this invaluable Medicine, in relieving afflicted mankind. MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 19 North EIGHTH St. Philadelphia, where Dr. WM. EVANS'S CHAMOMILE PILLS can always be obtained. jan 26—eowtf

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.

IS there no CURE for this DISTRESSING DISEASE? is the echo from thousands. Read the many Certificates of Cures performed by Dr. WM. EVANS'S CHAMOMILE TONIC and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS. The following Certificate must certainly convince every person of the great efficacy of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Wm. Evans—Dear Sir—I can never be grateful enough for the cure I have received by the use of your invaluable medicine (CHAMOMILE PILLS.) I was for five years very seriously troubled with Dyspepsia, which caused a nervous sensation throughout my system—so much, that I sometimes shook as if I had been afflicted with palsy; during all this time I took many medicines; but none would cure me. At last, my physician gave me up; but fortunately one day as I was speaking to a friend on the subject, he told me that Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Pills were the only medicine that would cure me; of which I purchased some, and the result is that I am now enjoying perfect health. HENRY L. CAMPBELL.

OBSERVE.—The General Office for the sale of this Medicine, is at No. 19 North EIGHTH street, Philadelphia, where Certificates of thousands may be seen. jan 26—eowtf

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, OR WILD CHERRY.—This syrup is highly beneficial in all pectoral affections; also, in diseases of the chest, in which the lungs do not perform their proper office from want of due nervous energy—such as asthma, pulmonary consumption, recent or chronic coughs, hoarseness, whooping cough, wheezing and difficulty of breathing, croup and spitting of blood, &c. How many sufferers do we daily behold approaching to an untimely grave, wrested in the bloom of youth from their dear relatives and friends, afflicted with that common and destructive ravager, called consumption, which soon wastes the miserable sufferer until they become beyond the power of human skill; if such sufferers would only make trial of Dr. Swayne's invaluable medicine, they would find themselves benefitted; than by gulphing the various ineffective certain remedies of which our newspapers daily abound. This syrup immediately begins to heal the ulcerated lungs, stopping profuse night sweats, mitigating the distressing cough at the same time inducing a healthy and natural expectoration; also, relieving the shortness of breath and pain in the chest, which harass the sufferer on the slightest exercise and finally the hectic flush in the pallid and emaciated cheek, will soon begin to vanish, and the sufferer will here perceive himself snatched from a premature grave, into the enjoyment again of comfortable health.

Observe.—The above medicine can only be obtained at No. 19 North 8th street, opposite Filbert, Philadelphia. jan 26—eowtf

NO. 8—NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—NO. 8,

DR. BRANDRETH'S OFFICE—For the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which have always proved themselves of the greatest service to mankind, and which neither the envy of individuals, or the wanton attacks of paid Editors to malign, have been capable to injure their high reputation.

Benjamin Brandreth's Argument.—"If ever man spoke truth, if ever he were actuated by motives of usefulness to his fellow citizens, I am, when I say, that "simple purgation" will prevent chronic infirmities and premature death. I do not assert this lightly. I have seen these means used for many years with the most complete success. And if Brandreth's Pills are used (my cautious and only true made by me) this result will universally be experienced. Other medicines may have the same effect,—other medicines may be made equally well with mine—I wish it to be understood that I, Benjamin Brandreth, see my Pills made myself and know they have the POWERS on DISEASE which I ascribe to them."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS and of those who use my advertisements to sell their medicines, which nevertheless may be good, but remember, "Wolves wear Sheep's clothing sometimes."

From American Newspapers.—The New York Sun says:—Brandreth's Pills have been used among many of our friends, and in our own family we have used them nearly four years when we required medicine; in that period, no doctor save Dr. Brandreth has crossed our threshold, and no medicine besides the Doctor's Pills used. Our belief is, "keep your bowels and blood pure," and every kind of disease will be prevented or cured. The Brandreth Pills are eminently calculated to do this, and thereby much lessen the sum of human misery.

The New York Evening Star says:—Brandreth's Pills are a medicine which their own intrinsic worth will always secure for them a large and ready sale.—They have deservedly a high reputation; and as a family and antibilious remedy it would be difficult to equal them among all the patent medicines of the present day.

The New York Commercial says:—They remove all morbid humors and purify the blood.

☞ "To the whole Family of Man—We feel both pleasure and satisfaction in recommending to all our readers, Brandreth's Vegetable Pills, as the most certain, most safe, and invaluable medicine extant—As anti-bilious and Aperient Pills, we are perfectly convinced they stand far above all others as a certain cure in all cases of worms, scurvy, scorbutic humors, erysipelas, and all affections of the skin, dropsy, asthma, stone, gravel, piles, and lumbago, they will be found invaluable."—London Times.

The New York Transcript says of Brandreth's Pills:—One of our carriers some time since gave notice that he was not able to attend to the duties of his situation, in consequence of violent pains in his back and side. We recommended him not to despair, but to use these Pills. He did so, and they cured him perfectly.

Pills purchased from Druggists can never be relied upon as Genuine Brandreth's.

The Certificate.—Every Agent of Dr. Brandreth's has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, done at great cost to secure the public from fraud, and observe the date is also engraved.

This Certificate is renewed every year—therefore, when over twelve months old it no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine. All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, or Joseph Brandreth, or Geo. Hodgkinson, are not manufactured by the subscriber, and he will not be answerable for the effects they may produce.

The high character of the Genuine Pills needs no comment; and they may be always had at my own offices in the following cities.

Principal—241 Broadway, opposite the City Hall New York.

Philadelphia—12 Chesnut and 8 North 8th sts.
Boston—19 Hanover st. (only place in Boston.)
Baltimore—89 South Charles st.
Richmond, Va.—165 Main st.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—126 Wood st.
Louisville, Ky.—60 Fourth street.
St. Louis, Mo.—104 Market st.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Montreal—12 Notre Dame st.
Cincinnati, Ohio—119 Main st.
Charleston, S. C.—70 Meeting st.

These Offices are for the exclusive sale of the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills, and are sold at the uniform price of 25 cents per box, with full directions.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
No. 241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the United States of America.

SUB AGENTS.

John Shaffner, Lancaster, Pa.
Wm. Bell, Harrisburg, Pa.
Geo. W. Hitner, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.
Benj. Zeigler, York, York county, Pa.
Wm. Gillmore, Chambersburg, Pa.
Jesse Kersey, West Chester, Chester county, Pa.
Keim & Stichter, Reading, Berks county, Pa.
Samuel Yeadley, Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa.
John Smith, Lycoming county, Pa.
Geo. Reynolds, Wilmington, Del.
Daniel F[illegible], Trenton, N. J. jan 26—6mfed

THE OLIO.

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE FUTURE LIFE.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead,
When all of thee that time could wither sleeps
And perishes among the dust we tread?

For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain
If there I meet thy gentle presence not;
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again
In thy serenest eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there?
That heart whose fondest throbs to me were given?
My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,
Shall it be banished from thy tongue in heaven?

In meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind,
In the resplendence of that glorious sphere,
And larger movements of the unfettered mind,
Wilt thou forget the love that joined us here?

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And meekly with my harsher nature bore,
And deeper grew, and tenderer to the last,
Shall it expire with life, and be no more?

A happier lot than mine, and larger light
Await thee there, for thou hast bowed thy will
In cheerful homage to the rule of right,
And loved all, and rendered good for ill.

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell,
Shrink and consume the heart as heat the scroll,
And wrath has left its scar—that fire of hell
Has left its frightful scar upon my soul.

Yet though thou wear'st the glory of the sky,
Wilt thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair thoughtful brow, and gentle eye,
Lovelier in heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

Shalt thou not teach me, in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—
The wisdom that is love,—till I become
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

"Jim, fetch me the sand," said a gentleman at one of our hotels, who had just folded up a letter. The young Irish boy, a perfect specimen of Erin, proceeded on his mission, and in a few moments laid on the table, with all becoming gravity, a huge handful of the best coarse Rockaway, all dampened and ready for the kitchen floor. A burst of laughter ensued, and Jim seemed perfectly amazed, which made the joke the better.

AN INSTRUMENT.—It is rumored that a member of the Anti-Bell Ringing Society of Boston, is to be indicted for blowing his nose in his own room. The city ordinance prohibits the blowing of a horn or "any other instrument," in the streets "or elsewhere," and an interesting discussion is expected to arise on the point "whether the human nose is an instrument or not!"—*Balt. Trans.*

An editor and printer at the south offers to sell his whole establishment for a clean shirt and a meal of victuals. He says he has lived on promises till his very whiskers have stopped growing.

"Sam, how do you like the knife that I traded away to you last week?" "So, so. It is not very *sharp*, yet you *shaved me with it.*"

COLD.—"It is as cold as blazes!" cried Sam, wrapping his cloak around him. "Cold as blazes," said Tom, "how can that be? Blazes are hot." "You fool, I mean the northern lights," said Sam.

A down easter says, "we know a man whose feet are so *large* that he puts his pantaloons on over his *head*."

There is a man in Vermont so fat that a child was killed by his shadow falling on him.

RATHER FOOLISH.—Two young ladies hating each other, on account of a gentleman who doesn't care a fig for either of them.

"Mister, how do you sell your sugar to-day?"
"Only twenty cents the pound."
"Can't give it. I'll drink my coffee without sugar, and kiss my wife for sweet'ning first. Good-day sir."
"Good-day, sir. When you get tired of that kind of sweetning, please call again."
"Perhaps I may." ☞He called next day.

A worthy old clergyman of our acquaintance, once of the old school, of which few relics now remain, used to relate the following with much glee. There was in his parish one C. by trade a carpenter, who had acquired much credit for ingenuity, and no less for shrewdness and wit. C. was one day hewing timber, when the clergyman accosted him—Mr. C. you have become quite famous for your ingenuity;—you have made almost every thing else, pray can you make a devil? Very eathy Mr. replied the other, scanning the parson carelessly, and raising his axe; jeth put your foot on thith stick, you want the leath alterin of any man I know of.

The HOOP PETTICOATS, it is rumored, will soon be all the rage of the bon ton. The belle will then have to raise the WAR HOOP to clear the PAVE.

A late number of the Hillsboro (Ohio) Gazette, finishes a column as follows:

"These two lines that looks so solemn,
Was just put her to fill this colum."

IRISH WIT.

"In a coach I was sea sick," says Paddy;
Port Cockney replied with a chuck—
"Arrah, Pat go tell that to your daddy,"
Says Pat, "*sure the coach was on deck.*"

Morning exercise for Ladies, is beautifully recommended in the following couplets:

MYRTILLA, rising with the dawn,
Steals roses from the blushing morn;
But when Myrtilla sleeps till ten,
Aurora steals them back again.

WELLERISMS.—"Fine times for them as is well wrapped up," as the Polar Bear said to himself ven he vos practising his skating.

"I'll see you again," as the coquette said to her mirror.

"Not without some *reflection* on my part," as the mirror said to the coquette.

"Not at home," as the squirrel said, ven he slipped out of his nest to perwent bein' shot.

"I don't like the *hang of it*," as the thief said ven they asked him vhy he shuddered at passing a gallows.

"I have lost nothing by that operation," as the lump of butter said to the dairymaid, ven she let it fall upon a dirty floor.

"That's something new," as the brewer said ven the dancing master offered to sell him his *hops*.

A COURTEOUS REFUSAL.—A gentleman having prevailed upon a young lady to whom he was engaged to give him a miniature, promising his in return, as soon as he could find a good artist. The lovers meantime had quarrelled. The gentleman desirous of making his peace, said, "I have just seen a fine miniature by the celebrated E———; mine shall be executed next week if you say so." "It is a matter of equal indifference to me" she replied "which is executed, you or your miniature, for I have resolved to accept neither."

THE BEST WAY.—"Which is the best way to Skinner Street?" inquired a gay Dublin lady, of a car driver in College Green.—"Is it the best way to Skinner Street your Ladyship wants?" re-inquired Pat. "Yes, my friend," rejoined the lady. "Fait, ma'am, the best way is to take a car," replied the Irish Jarvey.

MARRIED AND SINGLE.—Blackwood says, "that the fact of matrimony, or bachelorship, is written so legibly in a man's appearance, that no ingenuity can conceal it. On the tops of coaches, in the coffee rooms of inns, nay, in pews at church, there is some inexplicable instinct that tells us whether an individual (name, fortune, circumstances, totally unknown) be or be not a married man. Whether it is a certain subdued look, such as that which characterises the lions in a *menagerie*, and distinguishes them from the lords of the desert, we cannot tell; but that the truth is so we positively affirm."

RETORT.—A passenger on board one of the Providence steamers, took a roast fowl upon his plate, with the simple remark that he was "fond of fowl." His next neighbor said he was "fond of pork," and suiting the action to the word, stuck his fork into the glutton's head.

EPIGRAM *on a young lady who said she read Waverly "skipping the Scotch."*

Oh! soft is the sleep of zephyrs on roses,
And soft is the blue-bell that hangs on the wall,
And soft is the down that in other reposes,
But, Susan, thy head is far softer than all.

FLAM.

A FABLE.

"And how did it happen Pat, this Misther Van Buren always kept in with the ould general so he did?"

"Why, I'm thinking, Murphy, it was because he always had such a good cowld jist."

"And what had his having a cowld to do with the matter at all at all?"

"Why, did ye niver hear, Murphy, my boy of the fox that had a cowld? then I'll tell ye. Once there was a lion that wanted to know how polite all the bastes were, so he made a great smell in his den with brimstone or something else I don't mind what jist, but it smelt enough to knock you down intirely, and then he called in the bear, and says he 'good morning t'ye Misther bear, what d'ye think of the smell here this morning?' And says the bear says he? 'Why it smells bad.' 'What's that you say?' says the lion? 'take that,' says he, ating him up altogether, 'take that and see if it will teache ye politeness, ye unmannerly son of a cub.'

"So when the bear was ate up, the lion called in the monkey, and axed him the same question precisely. Now the monkey seeing the bear that the lion had swallowed lying dead in the corner, says he 'May it please yer majesty,' says he 'it's jist the most delightful smell I ever smelt in my life at all at all.' 'So it is,' said the lion, patting him on the head with his paw say like, so as to bate the breath clean out of his body—'so it is,' says he 'and now you'll not tell another lie soon, I'm thinking.'

"Now when the lion had kilt the bear and the monkey, he called the fox to him and says he, looking very savage, and all ready to ate him up if he should make the laste fox paw at all—'Good morning, fox' says he, how does my parlor smell to day?' and says the fox, (wiping his nose with the brush of his tail, and pulling down his eyelid with his paw as much as to say, 'do you see any green there, my honey?') 'faith' says he, 'may it please your majesty, I've a very bad cowld this morning, and it's me that can't smell at all at all.' So the lion laughed and towld the fox he was a very clever baste, and that he might tread in his footsteps if he could straddle wide enough, and all the other bastes should mind him or he would ate them up as he had done the bear."

MAN OVERBOARD.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE MUTINY."

"Meet her, quartermaster!" hailed the officer of the deck; "hold on, every body!"

Torn from my grasp upon the capstan by a mountain wave which swept us in its power, I was borne over the lee bulwarks; and a rope which I grasped in my passage, not being belayed, unrove in my hands, and I was buried in the sea.

"Man overboard!" ran along the decks. "Cut away the life-buoy!"

Stunned and strangled, I rose to the surface, and instinctively struck out for the ship; while, clear above the roar of the storm, and the dash of the cold, terrible sea, the loud thunder of the trumpet came full on my ear:

"Man the weather main and maintopsail braces; slack the lee ones; round in; stand by to lower away the lee quarter boat!"

My first plunge for the ship, whose dim outline I could scarcely perceive, in the almost pitchy darkness of the night, most fortunately brought me within reach of the life-buoy grating. Climbing upon this I used the faithless rope, still in my hand, to lash myself fast; and thus freed from the fear of immediate drowning, I could more quietly watch and wait for rescue.

The ship was not hidden from my sight, but being to leeward, I could with considerable distinctness make out her whereabouts, and judge of the motions on board. Directly, a signal-lantern glanced at her peak; and oh! how brightly shone that solitary beam on my straining eye—for, though rescued from immediate peril! what other succor could I look for, in that fearful swell, on which no boat could live a moment? What could I expect, save a lingering, horrid death?

Within a cable's length, lay my floating home, where ten minutes before not a lighter heart than mine was enclosed by her frowning bulwarks; and though so near that I could hear the rattling of her cordage, and the rustling thunder of her canvass, I could also hear those orders from her trumpet, which extinguished hope.

"Belay all with that boat!" said a voice that I knew right well; "she can't live a minute!"

My heart died within me, and I closed my eyes in despair. Next fell upon my ear the rapid notes of the drum beating to quarter, with all the clash and tramp, and roar of night alarm; while I could also faintly hear the mustering of the divisions, which was done to ascertain who was missing. Then came the hissing of a rocket, which bright and clear, soared to heaven; and again falling, its momentary glare was quenched in the waves.

Drifting from the ship, the hum died away; but see—that sheet of flame!—the thunder of a gun boomed over the stormy sea. Now the blaze of a blue light illumines the darkness of the ship, still near me!

"Maintop there! came the hail again; "do you see him to leeward?"

"No Sir!" was the chill reply.

The ship now remained stationary, with her lights aloft, but I could perceive nothing more for some minutes: they had given me up for lost!

That I could see the ship, those on board well knew provided I had gained the buoy: but their object was to discover me, and now several blue-lights were burnt at once on various parts of the rigging. How plainly could I see her rolling in the swell!—at one moment engulphed, and in the next rising clear above the wave, her bright mast and white sails glancing, the mirror of hope, in this fearful illumination; while I, covered with the breaking surge, was tossed wildly about, now on the crest, now in the trough of the sea.

"There he is, Sir! right abeam!" shouted twenty voices, as I rose upon the wave.

"Man the braces!" was the quick, clear, and joyous reply of the trumpet: while, to cheer the forlorn heart of the drowning seamen, the martial tones of the bugle rang out, "*Borders away!*" and the chill call of the boatswain piped, "Haul taut and belay" and the noble ship, blazing with light, fell off before the wind.

A new danger now awaited me; for the immense hull of the sloop of war came plunging around, bearing directly down upon me; while her increased proximity enabled me to discern all the minutiæ of the ship, and even to recognise the face of the first lieutenant, as, trumpet in hand, he stood on the forecastle.

Nearer yet she came, while I could move only as the wave tossed me; and now, the end of her flying jib-boom is almost over my head!

"Hard a port!" hailed the trumpet, at this critical moment: "round in weather main-braces: right the helm!"

The spray from the bows of the ship, as she came up, dashed over me, and the increased swell buried me for an instant under a mountain wave; emerging from which, there lay my ship, hove to, not her length to windward!

"Garnet," hailed the lieutenant from the lee-gangway, "are you there my lad?"

"Ay, ay, sir!" I shouted in reply; though I doubted whether, in the storm, the response could reach him: but the thunder-toned cheering which, despite the discipline of a man of war, now rang from the decks and rigging put that fear to rest, and my heart bounded with rapture, in the joyous hope of speedy rescue.

"All ready?" hailed the lieutenant again; "heave!" and four ropes, with small floats attached, were thrown from the ship and fell around me. None, however, actually touched me; and for this reason the experiment failed; for I could not move my unwieldy grating, and dared not leave it; for by so doing, I might in that fearful swell miss the rope, and be unable to regain my present position, and drown between the two chances of escape.

I was so near to the ship, that I could recognise the faces of the crew on her illuminated deck, and hear the officers as they told me where the ropes lay; but the fearful alternative I have mentioned, caused me to hesitate, until I, being much lighter than the vessel, found myself fast drifting to leeward. I then resolved to make the attempt, my resolution again faltered, and the precious and final opportunity was lost! Now, too the storm, which, as if in compassion, had temporarily lulled, roared again in full fury; and the safety of the ship required that she should be put upon her course. * * * * *

Knickerbocker.

The bump of destructiveness, ancient and modern, has been made into the following epigram:

"Jack, eating rotten cheese did say,
'Like Samson, I my thousands slay.'
'I vow,' quoth Roger, 'so you do,
And with the self-same weapon, too.'"

ROSCIUS.—Roscius was a Roman actor, born at Lanuvium, so celebrated on the stage, that every comedian of excellence, and merit has received his name. His eyes were naturally distorted, and he always appeared on the stage with a mask, but the Romans obliged him to act his characters without it, and they overlooked the deformities of his face, that they might the better hear the elegant pronunciation, and be delighted with the sweetness of his voice. He was accused on suspicion of dishonorable practices, but Cicero, who had been one of his pupils, undertook his defence, and cleared him of the malevolent aspersions of his enemies, in an eloquent oration still extant. Roscius wrote a treatise, in which he compared, with great success and much learning, the profession of the orator with that of the comedian. He died about 60 years before Christ.

WHISKERS.—"I cannot imagine," said an alderman, "why my whiskers should turn grey so much sooner than the hair on my head."

"Because," observed a wag, "you have worked much harder with your jaws than your brains."

SONG OF THE BURMAN LOVER.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

Oh, come with me, in my little canoe,
For the tide is high, and the sky is blue,
And the wind is fair, and 'tis sweet to row
To the isles where the mango-apples grow!

Oh, come with me, and be my love,
And for thee the jungle-depth I'll rove;
I'll gather the honey-comb, bright as gold,
And seek out the elk's most secret fold.

I'll chase the antelope over the plain,
And bind the tiger cub with a chain;
And a young gazelle, with silver feet,
I'll bring thee for a playmate sweet!

I'll climb the palm for the bya's nest,
And red peas I'll gather to deck thy breast;
I'll pierce the cocoa for its wine,
And twine thee posies, if thou'lt be mine!

Then come with me in my light canoe,
While the waters are calm and the skies are blue,
For should we linger another day,
Storms may arise and love decay!

A NOBLE FRENCHMAN.

During the retreat of the Patriots, after the battle of Windsor, on the 4th ult. a soldier had in some way got separated from his company, and being hotly pursued by the British troops, took refuge in the humble dwelling of a Frenchman, which happened to be at hand. It was early in the morning: the Frenchman had risen, but his wife had not. The soldier hastily asked—

"Are you a patriot?"

"Oui Monsieur," said the Frenchman "you Patriot too?"

"Yes."

The whole-souled Frenchman, in a twinkling, slapped a woman's night cap on the soldier's head, and hurried him into bed with his wife who was in the same room. The clothes were scarcely adjusted, ere the British entered in pursuit; but seeing only two women in bed and the Frenchman up, they asked for the rebel they had seen enter a moment before. The Frenchman pointed to the bush, through the back door and away they went pell mell, in chase of the rebel, who by the aid of his noble host and a canoe, was soon in safety on American soil.—*Detroit Post.*

CONJUGAL PASTIMES.

We have heard of an old Blue Beard of a fellow who enjoyed infinite sport in tickling his wife to death, in which manner he made away with about as great a number as that notable personage himself. A gentleman in the upper part of this city, though not with the same diabolical intent, thought to have a little amusement at the expense of his lady, and so proposed to give her an elegant silk dress, if she would hold her finger ten minutes in a mixture of *salt* and *snow*. The offer was readily accepted, and the experiment commenced. "It is cold," said the lady. "Take it out then," said the husband. "But the dress?" "Ah, you will lose it," said the husband. "I must have it," said the lady, and she persevered most heroically till the ten minutes expired, when, on withdrawing her finger, it might have been as easily broken off as any finger on the hand of Lot's wife, being completely frozen; and the husband has the double amusement of paying a round bill to his doctor. This instance of perseverance is excelled only by that of the lady who threatened if her husband refused her request to attend an entertainment to cut off one of her fingers, and on his refusal actually carried her threat into execution; both abundantly proving the truth of the old couplet concerning woman, that

"When she will, she will—you may depend on't,
When she won't, she won't—and there's an end on't."

—*Alb. Trans.*

SAINT FOIX.

The ingenious author of Essays on Paris, having one day entered a Coffee House at the dinner hour, and observed some one taking a jelly, said, loud enough to be heard by the party, "a jelly makes but a poor dinner." Offended by this remark, the gentleman turning to him who made it, said, "that it was his own choice, and he thought it very strange any one should find fault with him."

"That may be," replied Foix, "but you will allow, sir, that jelly makes but a poor dinner." This repetition of his observation irritated the stranger to such a degree, that some further altercation terminated by his demanding immediate satisfaction. As it was then the custom of every one to go armed, they had merely to draw their small swords, when the aggressor soon received his adversary's weapon; on which the former asked whether he was satisfied, and being answered in the affirmative, Saint Foix added: "You have wounded me slightly, sir, and I shall get over it after a few day's confinement to my room, but if you had killed me, it would not have been less *true* that "*jelly makes but a poor dinner.*"

The Ladies' Department.

THE HEART'S FIRST IDOL.

BY MRS. J. M. PHILLIPS.

Oh God! it is indeed a desolate thing to cast our love abroad, and find it nought! Night after night, to steal away from mirth, and joy, and gay and thoughtless faces, to this silent chamber, and gaze upon the cold stars, and swiftly loose the pent up fountains of an anguished soul and weep!—ay, fast and bitter tears, such as should seldom stain the cheek of youth and womanhood. Oh, there are doubts which rack a human heart beyond control; thoughts that, to name, were possibly unjust—to cherish, madness. It is a blessed thing to be beloved by any human heart—a pure and blessed thing. In all this false passing world, oh, give me love! My soul can well repay, my being prize, the heaven-born gift.

AMERICAN LADIES.

Perhaps there is no country in the world, where women are more completely domestic, than they are in our own; and none where female influence is more generally felt. This is a most happy circumstance. And it affords a powerful argument in favor of female education. It is trite, I know, but very important to remark, that when ladies are distinguished for domestic habits and virtues, their maternal influence is very great. They mould the hearts, and to a great degree form the understandings of the future fathers and mothers in our country.—Now they, who have in their hands so great a part of *early education* certainly ought to receive that cultivation of heart and mind, which would fit them for the discharge of the very important duties of their station. This is no easy work. It demands skill and judgment as well as attention. Surely preparation ought to be made for it, that it may be done well. Look at the majority of girls of eighteen, in the country, and see what are their qualifications for a place at the head of a household. But female influence is not only felt in domestic life; it reaches to every part of society. Every where it ought to be salutary. Our ladies ought to be intellectual as well as sensitive; intelligent as well as affable; good as well as *pretty*. No where, indeed, are they more modest, more pure and delicate, than among ourselves; but if to these graces of the female character, were added, suitable improvements, the effect on the whole community would be most happy. A higher spirit of literature would pervade our state; and young men would spend that time in study, which now they waste in dissipation. A loftier tone of moral feeling would be awakened, and we might hope to witness the purity, without the extravagance of chivalry.

From the Lady's Book.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Philosophers have analysed, divines lectured, and poets sung maternal love; but which of them has brought from its fountains, to the heart of man, those nameless, numberless unpassioned sympathies which make the melody of a mother's tenderness. What *mother*, even can paint the delicate lights and shades of those sweet fancies that combined, beautify and strengthen the maternal tie?

Warmed and enriched by past and present cares, hopes and *passages*, her affection receives its finishing touch of disinterested devotion, from a sadness born of the anticipated future.

While the confiding voice of childhood appeals to her, in doubt, ignorance, danger or distress, she feels that by her child, she is invested with the attributes of Deity:—while nestling itself in her arms and hanging with unbounded credence upon her *words*, her spirit is startled into fresh *resolves* of perfection, by the fearful conviction that she is its book of wisdom, love and beauty; and if a Christian mother, she searches with an almost agonising anxiety, for the best possible means of transferring the earth-bound devotion of her child, to Him who is alone worthy of worship.

As oft as the consciousness of her unbounded influence flashes upon the Christian mother's heart, it is followed by the conviction that her image should hold but a secondary place in the affections of that being which has been the burden of her days and nights of care;—and while she labors and prays that it may be even so, who can paint the desolation that settles upon her soul, and makes her cling closer to her hopes of heaven, as imagination, stealing long years ahead, gives to her child a companion and offspring, thus removing her, in care-worn age, from the second even to the *fourth* place in its regard!

O man, canst thou read through the tear that trembles in the mother's eye, the piercing disappointment of her soul as, gazing upon her fond prattler the thought intrudes itself, that all her pains, her sleep-dispelling solicitude, and above all, the strength and devotedness of her love *will never*, can never come home to the bosom of its object with the force of reality—or, beget a corresponding return. [illegible] years having passed, the boon of maternity may awaken the same glow of unutterable sympathies in the heart of her infant daughter, and thus once between them a tender intelligence of soul for which heaven has granted no perfect medium of communication between man and woman.

It is thus, step by step, woman learns, from reason and experience, that the purest and most fervent aspirations of earthly hope and love will never be fully requited nor appreciated by their objects. And, as the selfish expectations of love expire, does she settle down in the indolence of despair? Ah no; she rises a better and more disinterested being, with all her energies nerved against the sad consciousness of that lone anomaly on which affliction has placed her, to love and labor on without other hope of reward, than the approbation of heaven, and the best good of her loved ones!

Were the affections of the wife and mother felt and cherished by their objects with corresponding tenderness, doubtless this earth would have so much of heaven, that, instead of being "first at the sepulchre," woman would linger at the shrine of domestic joy and forget to prepare herself and treasures for a higher scene of felicity!

Irene.

The Rural Economist.

TURNIP vs. POTATO.

We seem to be now all agreed that more roots should be raised for the fattening of animals, than we have been in the habit of raising. Corn must be raised, but it is an expensive article for fattening beasts. A small portion of corn meal, or buckwheat meal, mixed with roots, pumpkins, squashes, apples, &c. make a good cheap diet. The question now is, what root shall we prefer?

Shall we set aside the potato, the admiration and theme, for half a century of a wandering set of admirers who have discovered, not only that it does not impoverish, but that it actually enriches our soils? We cannot part with the potato. When ripe it is wholesome food. It has become a necessary of the dinner table.—When unripe it is one of the most poisonous articles we attempt to use for food. Let us have potatoes enough for the table still, but for fattening beasts we can do better. Potatoes are said to *subdue* the new broken sod and fit the ground for future crops. We agree they *subdue* the land, and they *oppress* it. They exhaust our *light* soils more than corn does, and are not followed by so good crops as corn is, when both have an equal share of manure. We are aware our doctrine is somewhat new. We shall attempt to prove it satisfactorily in our future numbers. But to the turnips. We think we can raise three to four bushels of the yellow turnep—the ruta bags—as easily as one of potatoes, and that the turneps exhaust the soil much less than they. All theory is decidedly in favor of our position, as the turnip has more extent of leaf—more superficial surface to be acted on by the atmosphere than the potato has. It consequently gets more of its living from the air and less from the earth. Again, the turnip has but little root and cannot draw so largely from the soil, as plants with more extended ones. We can raise excellent turnips with a little *surface* manuring, and the crops that follow are generally good. Potatoes require, in old land, already *subdued*, much manuring. The crop of grass that follows is not equal in oursandy loams to the grass that follows Indian corn—called by most people a great exhauster.

The cost of *seeding* an acre of potatoes is no small item. Sometimes we put on twenty bushels to the acre, and the cost of these is oftentimes ten dollars in planting time. Ten dollars for seed! Mr. Williams, who obtained a premium for the largest crop, states in his report to the Massachusetts Society that he planted eighty bushels of seed on his acre—forty dollars worth of seed! this is a larger sum than the whole crop of an acre of corn brings on the average. Then the planting or dibbling out of eighty bushels of potatoes, will make the back ache of two of our stoutest laborers. Now the seed for an acre of ruta bags, properly sown, costs less than fifty cents. It is believed that one bushel of turnips affords when cooked, as much nutriment as one of potatoes. It is true, there are soils where turnips cannot be cultivated to good advantage—at least not in drills; but both the yellow and the white turnip may be easily raised by sowing broad cast, and they both delight in new or well subdued grounds.—*Boston Cultivator.*

FATTING CATTLE.

The process of stall feeding oxen and cows in the winter on corn or oats ground into meal or otherwise, is expensive. Dear as it is, when stalled beef sells from 8 to 10 and 12 cents the pound, it may still be a question, whether the farmer will not do as well with his Indian corn or oats to feed it to his fatting cattle, as to sell it at one dollar for the one, and fifty cents the bushel for the other. Moses C. Pillsbury, Esq. Warden of the State Prison, who has a fine farm in Derry in this State, and was an excellent farmer while he resided upon it, has, in past years, fattened his oxen, one or more pairs each year in this manner:—He generally works them during the winter, feeding, as is commonly done, with hay. Toward spring he commences feeding them, in addition to the usual hay feeding, two or three times a week on potatoes, salted in a mixture of Indian meal, or bran, just sufficient to make the handful of salt adhere to the potatoes, so that the animal will eat the whole with good appetite; he continues this feeding after the oxen are turned out to pasture, until the month of June or July, when the animals will have gained in fatness that shall give their greatest weight, and at a season when they will bring the highest price.

Mr. Pillsbury mentions a fact of which we had not been aware, and which we do not recollect ever to have seen in print—that potatoes in the fall and early part of the winter, are not as valuable to fattening cattle, or hogs, as they are when fed out as late, or later than March and April. In their raw state, when new, they scour the animal feeding upon them, and impart but little nutriment. They afterward lose their cathartical qualities, and, used judiciously, are scarcely less valuable than corn or other more expensive grains. Potatoes kept until summer, fed in a raw state, are found to be very valuable for store hogs. Both hogs and cattle, fed on them, should always be well supplied with salt, which keeps up the appetite, and regulates the diet. In the case of swine, the mixing a portion of brimstone sulphur in the common food alternately throwing into the troughs a small quantity of charcoal as often as once a week, will keep them healthy and promote the sure growth of the animal to the full amount of the feeding.—*Farmers' Monthly Visitor.*

THE DYING SENECA.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

He died not as the martyr dies,
Wrapped in his living shroud of flame;
He fell not as the warrior falls,
Gasping upon the field of fame;
A gentler passage to the grave,
The murderer's softened fury gave.

Rome's slaughtered sons and blazing piles,
Had track'd the purpled demon's path,
And yet another victim lived,
To fill the fiery scroll of wrath;
Could not imperial vengeance spare,
His furrowed brow and silver hair?

The field was sown with noble blood,
The harvest reaped in burning tears,
When, rolling up its crimson flood,
Broke the long gathering tide of years;
His diadem was rent away,
And beggars trampled on his clay.

None wept—none pitied; they who knelt,
At morning by the despot's throne,
At evening dashed the laureled bust,
And spurned the wreaths themselves had strown:
The shout of triumph echoed wide,
The self-stung reptile writhed and died!

THE POETICAL FACULTY.

We regard it as a sublime truth, that among the various forms in which human energy can influence the minds of others, the poetical faculty contains the best security that it will be nobly and beneficially employed. Bestowed doubtless, like every similar gift not as a plaything or ornament, not as a snare, or seduction, but as an instrument for purifying and exalting our spiritual being, it seems distinguished from other powers by a peculiar incapability of being diverted from its proper end or degraded to an unworthy use. Genius or talent in other shapes may but imperfectly reach the deep seated sensibilities of the heart and conscience, or may with comparative indifference be exerted for good or evil, for happiness or misery. Music, sculpture, painting—powerful always to confer exterior polish—may fail to affect the internal structure of the mind, and, even though not terminating in the outward senses, may yet linger in a superficial region of taste and enjoyment not directly leading to the inner sanctuaries of the soul. Courage and conduct, whether military or political, oral or written eloquence, philosophical subtility—all of these agents of mighty force to control the destinies and change the character of mankind, have been severally displayed in their brightest excellence—in subserviency to the designs of cruelty, corruption, or falsehood. But the power of poetry in its essence implies a combination of moral and intellectual qualities that cannot co-exist in perfection with depravity of heart or perversity of purpose.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Absurdity.—To expect punctuality from an idle man.

ATTENTION BALD HEADS!

Of all the remedies ever devised for the restoration and preservation of the HAIR, nothing has been found equal to ALIBERT'S OLEAGINOUS HAIR TONIC. It no doubt fails to restore the Hair to health and beauty. Many who were bald [illegible] can now exhibit luxuriant heads of hair.

It is prepared from a Receipt of the celebrated Dr. Alibert of Paris, by one of his pupils.

The following letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch is very kindly permitted to be used:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1838.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of *Alibert's Oleaginous Hair Tonic* sold by you. I had the honor of a personal acquaintance with Baron Alibert in Paris. He is known to all the world as one of the most eminent lecturers and practitioners in all diseases of the skin, &c. &c. that has ever been known, as all who have ever attended his consultations at the great Hospital Saint Louis, or who have heard his public lectures, or witnessed the success of his private practice will unhesitatingly acknowledge. His Hair Tonic I consider one of the best preparations for the hair with which we are acquainted, and fully justifies the assertions in the prospectus of the proprietor. I have experienced the most signal benefits from it. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it. If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c. without experiencing much, if any, benefit. Respectfully yours,

S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chesnut Street.

Copy of a letter from C. C. Park, Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Haddonfield, N. J.

Haddonfield, N. J. Feb. 19th 1838.

Dr D. Jayne,—Sir,—I take pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Alibert's Hair Tonic, which I obtained of you last October has proved most satisfactory and successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin. But for two or three years past it had so fallen out, that my head had become almost entirely bald. I was under the necessity of concealing the baldness by combing the hair on the sides over it. But now after using about half of a bottle of the "Tonic," I have as luxuriant growth of hair as I ever had.

C. C. PARK.

It may be had wholesale and retail of Dr. D. Jayne, General Agent, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price $1. feb 16—3m

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

WE consider it a duty to call public attention to this admirable preparation for PULMONARY DISEASES—especially *Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hooping Cough, &c.* It is used and very highly approved by persons of the first respectability, but we feel confident in saying that a trial of its efficacy will be its best recommendation.

DR. JONATHAN GOING, PRESIDENT OF THE GRANVILLE COLLEGE, Ohio, (late of New York) in a letter to Dr. Jayne, dated New York, December, 1836, says—"He was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."——Mrs. Dolks of Salem, N. J. was cured of Asthma of twenty years standing by using two bottles of this medicine.——Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle.——A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption was perfectly restored by three bottles.——Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly afflicted by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.

Mr. Nicholas Harris, Sen. one of the Deacons of the First Baptist Church in this city, has been perfectly cured by it—after having suffered for SIXTY YEARS with *Cough, Asthma, and Spitting of Blood*, which no remedy before could relieve.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of the American Baptist, writes as follows:

New York, June 15, 1838.

To Dr Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tinson, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using your Expectorant. C. C. P. CROSBY.

The following Certificate is from a practising PHYSICIAN and a much respected *Clergyman* of the Methodist society—Dated Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838.

Dr JAYNE, Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three months, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried. Very respectfully yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS.

The Rev. JOSEPH RUSLING well known in this City as a pious and popular Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in letters to the proprietor says that he has had repeated spells of spitting of blood, and violent hemorrhage from the chest, for more than sixteen years,—and had suffered dreadfully with Asthma, pain in his breast, difficulty of breathing, Dyspepsia, night sweats, and a hard, dry Cough, by which his constitution was completely undermined and broken down. For five years he was unable to attend to his ministerial duties and for the last five months immediately previous to his using Jayne's Expectorant he had been entirely confined to his room, without the most distant prospect of ever leaving it but for the grave. His friends had long been looking for the termination of his severe and protracted sufferings in death. He was not able to get any sleep after one or two o'clock in the morning, on account of his cough, which harrassed him incessantly until near ten o'clock, when he'd sleep became more easy, but still suffered by more or less cough throughout the day. The best medical advice this city could afford had at all times been at his command, and every expedient his numerous friends could devise for the mitigation of his sufferings had been tried in vain. The best medical prescriptions failed of even giving him temporary relief. A friend now urged him to try Jayne's Expectorant, and presented him with a bottle, from which he found so much relief, that he continued its use, and he is now so much recovered as to resume his ministerial duties, and in a late communication to the proprietor he says—"*Dr D Jayne*: In communicating with you in relation to the effects produced on my system by your Expectorant last summer, the following are the results of my observation viz.—1st An easy expectoration—2d. An alleviation of Asthmatical oppression—and 3d. Comfortable repose at night by a reduction of the Cough. If the above observations will be useful to any of your patients you are welcome to them. Respectfully yours, &c.

J. RUSLING.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1838.

Dr. Jayne's Office is No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, where all orders will be promptly attended to. jan 26—tf

GEORGE P. SCHIVELY,

DENTIST.

No. 28 North Eleventh Street, Near Arch, Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

W. Gibson, M. D. — J. Randolph, M. D.
W. E. Horner, M. D. — Thos. D. Mutter, M. D.
Geo. McClellan, M. D. — Isaac Hays, M. D.
Saml Jackson, M. D. — P. B. Goddard, M. D.
J. K. Mitchell, M. D. — R. Harlan, M. D.

feb 9—6m

INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

NO. 55 North Sixth Street, above Arch, Philadelphia—Physician, G. H. Partridge, M. D.

REFERENCES.

J. C. Warren, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, &c. Boston, Mass. W. Parker, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, &c. Cincinnati, Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA.

H. Bond, M. D. — R. M. Jenney, M. D.
J. Klapp, M. D. — H. Chase, M. D.
S. Coates, M. D. — S. S. Fitch, M. D.

Office Hours—From 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning—4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon—7 to 8 o'clock in the evening. feb 16—3m*

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

Ladies Morocco and Kid Shoes, with *India Rubber* soles. This is a light and pleasant article, and will effectually protect the foot from dampness arising from the pavement. Also Gentlemen's Boots with *India Rubber* soles. Those preferring it, can have soles connected to boots that have been worn. Also, India Rubber and Oiled Silk of his own manufacture, by the piece or yard. The India Rubber Silk is extensively used and highly recommended as head-ties in cases of Rheumatism, affording relief in a few hours.

Also, India Rubber Shoes, lined and unlined at various prices, with a good assortment of other articles, usually kept in his line of business.

SAMUEL D. BREED, 13 North Seventh Street. feb 16—'3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is agent for the following works:—Ladies Companion New York City, New Yorker, do. do. Ladies Book, Philadelphia, Pa. Atkinson's Evening Post and Saturday News do. do. Saturday Courier do. do. American Museum, Baltimore, Md. Pearl and Galaxy, Boston, Mass.

Godey's Uniform Edition of the following publications: Walter Scott's Novel's (with a portrait) only $ 9, Lady Blessington's do. do. $3, complete work of Miss L. E. Landon, $3, Miss Jane Austen's novels, $3, Bulwer's do. $3, Marryatt's do. $3, Pickwick Papers, (containing nearly 50 illustrations and portraits) $3.

A. MARSCHALK, Locust street, between Commerce and Union.

He will also receive subscriptions for any Northern papers. Natchez, January 17, 1839. feb 16—3m

TEACHER IN A SCHOOL OR FAMILY.

A LADY qualified to teach the branches of an English education, wishes a situation, as a teacher or assistant in a school. Or she would give lessons in a private family. Unexceptionable references will be given. Apply at No. 31 Cherry street, a few doors west of Fourth street. feb 16—3t

A NEW INVENTION,

GOEBEL & HOGAN,

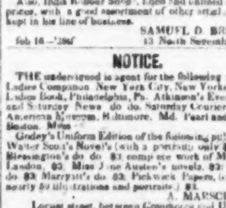
HAIR DRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

NO. 63 south 4th street, between Chesnut and Walnut, have invented a new METALLIC WIG, never before seen, either in this country or Europe: to which they call the attention of those requiring this article.

They manufacture the usual kind of Wigs, and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of ornamental hair works.

Country merchants supplied at the lowest rates.

N. B.—A private room for gentlemen's hair cutting is attached to their establishment. feb 9—4t*



☞JOB PRINTING☜

Of every description neatly executed at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post & Casket.

A NEW SERIES.

☞*A desirable opportunity for new subscribers.*☜

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF

BURTON'S GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

AND

AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW,

Commenced on the 1st of January, 1839. Terms—$3 per annum, payable in advance. Two large volumes of nearly 1000 pages are published every year.

THIS popular work is now printed with NEW TYPE, cast expressly for the purpose, on fine thick paper, well stitched in a neat cover. Valuable engravings are given in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine and American Monthly Review has attained a standing that ensures its continuance, and the commendatory notices of the most respectable portion of the press, attest its merits and popularity. Each number contains sixty four extra sized octavo pages, and presents more reading matter than a volume of a novel. It is published at little more than half the price of any other magazine in the United States, yet contains as many ORIGINAL PAPERS as any other Monthly publication.

WM. E. BURTON, *Editor and Proprietor, Philadelphia.*

The Review Department of the Gentleman's Magazine, which has elicited notice from all points of the Literary circle, will continue to present a complete account of the popular literature of the day, with liberal extracts from rare and popular works. Translations from the lighter portions of the French, German, Spanish and Italian authors, occur in every number. Copious and anecdotal biographies of eminent men of the day, with engraved likenesses, will frequently ornament the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

FIELD SPORTS AND MANLY PASTIMES.

Arrangements have been made with writers of acknowledged ability, to produce, in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, a monthly series of articles descriptive of the various subjects connected with manly Sports and Pastimes, embracing a fund of information not elsewhere attainable, and illustrated, in its course, by several hundred engravings on wood. Among others the following subjects will be particularly expatiated:—

The Horse and the Dog, in all their varieties, with every requisite respecting purchase, breeding, breaking, and keeping.

Angling, with an account of American Fishes.

The Art of Gunning, in all its branches, including Rifle and Pistol Shooting, with ample directions and valuable hints to young gunners.

The Natural History of the American Game Birds.

Boating and Sailing, with a full description of various Fancy Crafts, and an interesting account of the principal Yacht Clubs.

Archery, with its customs, &c. and a history of its rise and progress.

Skating, Swimming, Quoits, Cricket, Racket, Fives, and other Ball Games.

Forming, in the whole, a valuable Cyclopedia of useful and agreeable knowledge.

The second and third volumes, of nearly 1000 pages contain the celebrated

ANNIVERSARY REGISTER,

And Monthly Calendar of American Chronology, COMPLETE FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Subscribers forwarding a five dollar bill, may command a year's subscription and the remittance of these two volumes, in numbers, by the mail. Or any friend, or well wisher, transmitting the names of five or more subscribers, at three dollars each, will receive the two volumes for 1838, containing the Calendar, free of expense.

For the convenience of subscribers, various combinations have been formed whereby the transmission of a Five dollar bill will save material trouble.

A Five dollar bill, of par value, will command two years' subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, or two copies for one year.

A Five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and one year's subscription to the Lady's Book, published in Philadelphia by Mr Godey, at three dollars per annum.

A Five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and one year's subscription to any of the popular Weekly Papers published in Philadelphia, and the proprietor pledges himself that both periodicals shall be duly forwarded to the given directions. By this means subscribers at a distance may save postage and discount, and depend upon the receipt of the chosen works.

A Five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and the whole of Bulwer's, Marryatt's, or Miss Jane Austen's Novels, Field, advices, or one year of the Magazine, and the whole of Lady Blessington's or Miss Landon's works, or Boz's celebrated Pickwick Club with nearly 50 illustrations. Each of these works, the last excepted, form two large octavo volumes, but may be received in numbers by the mail.

A Ten dollar bill, at par value, will command two copies of the Gentleman's Magazine for two years, commencing with the first number, and ending next July—a series of four volumes for each copy. Clubs of Ten and upward will be allowed the usual agency, if the names are sent, free of expense, to one direction, thus, ten subscribers, receiving the work in one monthly parcel, will be charged but twenty dollars, if the money be sent in advance, and free from postage and discount.

Single copies of the Gentleman's Magazine cannot be obtained. A year's subscription must be paid; and at the termination of the time paid for and agreed upon, the subscriber must intimate his intention of discontinuance, or pay the ensuing year upon demand.

Postmasters and other Agents allowed the most liberal commission.

Editors of Newspapers are requested to oblige us with a few insertions of our advertisement and accept the Magazine for regular notice, a copy of the paper containing notice or advertisement, is requested to be sent to the editor—but a regular exchange is not solicited, as Newspapers sent to Magazines are liable to postage.

☞CHANGE OF OFFICE.☜

PUBLISHED BY WM. E. BURTON,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE, DOCK STREET, PHILADA.

Where all orders and communications, postage paid, are requested to be directed. jan 19—6t

THE TRUE POMADE DIVINE,

EXTENSIVELY used in Europe, never before introduced into America. It cures and prevents all CHAPPING OF THE HANDS AND LIPS, from the severe effects of *Cold Weather*. Well rubbing a little on the hands and lips, is a certain preventative and cure. It also cures FROSTED FEET and CORNS, SWELLINGS and BRUISES, occasioned by falls or otherwise, and prevent the many bad consequences of such accidents. If a little be well rubbed on to a BRUISE or PINCH, will prevent blackness. It also cures BURNS & SCALDS, if applied directly, alleviating pain and preventing blisters. It is useful for a STIFF NECK and SWELLING of the GLANDS, and will greatly relieve RHEUMATIC and GOUTY PAINS in any part. It immediately removes PIMPLES and other ERUPTIONS, is exceedingly useful for SORE BREASTS, particularly lying in. Its efficacy in this very trying case, when other applications have failed, has been well proved and can be attested by many. It gives a delicacy of fragrance and that natural healthful appearance to the skin, no other preparation of the kind has been known to produce. So invaluable is this compound for every inconvenience to which the Skin is liable, that those who have once proved its benefits will never willingly be without it. It will retain its virtues many years and in all climates, and is therefore very useful to those who go to sea, and to all travellers.

Prepared and sold by R. FENNER, 31 SOUTH SEVENTH street, three doors below Market street, Philadelphia, in glasses, with full directions for use, from 25 to 50 cents each. Observe, none are genuine without his signature on the label. nov 17—6m

MOSES STARR & SON manufacturers of Boilers for Steamboats, Locomotives and Stationary Steam Engines, Tanks for Locomotive Tenders, Soap Water Tanks, &c. have constantly on hand a variety of the above articles at their Manufactory, Shackamaxon, above Franklin street, Kensington, Philada. dec 29—6m*

LEATHER STORE.

THE subscriber having this day taken his nephew, Wm. W. Hendry, into partnership, the business will be conducted hereafter under the firm of *Chambers & Hendry*, at the old stand 67 Chesnut street, where will be kept constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Finished Leather*, consisting of Calf, Morocco, lining, binding, Sheep, Hog and Buck skins, Bag, Linings, japan and Glaize Hides, Harness, Bridle, Skirting, Sole, Upper, Book-binders and Sole Leather.

ANDREW L. CHAMBERS.

Philadelphia, January 1st 1839. jan 5—tf

EXTRAORDINARY CURE

OF A CASE OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—The following letter from an individual well known in this city as an honest and upright man, and of strict veracity, will show that DR. HIGBEE'S REMEDY, (though not offered as a panacea or a specific) is one of the most valuable of modern discoveries.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1837.

DR. HIGBEE—Dear Sir: With pleasure I embrace the opportunity of writing to inform you of the astonishing benefit I received from your valuable medicine. About one year past I received a kick from a horse but after some months I recovered, but while in that weak state I caught a severe cold, and I had a violent cough, and discharged very much from the lungs, and bleeding from the lungs, and very heavy night sweats, and loss of appetite, and reduced to a skeleton. I was told by my physician there was no hope for me, and that I was incurable. My physician told me that I was in the last stage of consumption, and discharged me as incurable. As I was walking out one day for the fresh air, I providentially called into Wm. Constable's Shoe Store, for one of my coughing spells came on, and fearing I should fall in the street, I went in to sit down to rest, for I could hardly walk, even with my cane. He recommended your medicine so strongly, and I having known him for so many years, and that he was a man in whose word I could place the utmost confidence, and as he offered to pay for the medicine if it did not relieve me, I purchased a bottle of your agent in Market Street, and before I had taken one bottle I found relief, my cough left me, my appetite returned, my night sweat left me. I continued until I had taken four bottles, and now enjoy as good health as I ever did in my life; my occupation exposes me very much. Now sir, I recommend your medicine wherever I go, and tell every person not to delay or doubt, for if a man so far reduced as I was, and sixty-two years of age as I am can find a cure, the young have no reason to despair. The reason I trouble you with this letter, is because I saw in a newspaper a letter, to you from Wm. Constable, and he refers to me as one of the persons he recommended your valuable medicine to. If this letter can be of any service to encourage the weak to make a fair trial, you are at liberty to use my name, and if need requires, I am ready to affirm to the truth of this statement before any magistrate in this state. I have removed from Milestown to Manayunk. JOHN GREENLEEF.

The original letter from Mr. John Greenleef, may be seen at Dr Higbee's residence.

DR. H. H. HIGBEE'S REMEDY

FOR Pulmonary Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Chronic Inflammation of the Bronchia, &c. may be obtained at Dr. Higbee's own office and residence, 37 NORTH FIFTH STREET, below Race Philadelphia; at the Baltimore Office, No. 7 East Baltimore street; Stokes & Brown, the Market street, Philadelphia; Joseph Scott, Wilmington Delaware; Ross & Schrack, Norristown; John Wind, Lancaster; Andrew Keefer, Harrisburg; Joseph Jewins, Trenton, N. J.; Thomas R. Martindale, Byberry Cross Roads, Pa.—☞ Price of Medicine, $1 per single bottle, or $5 per half dozen. feb 9—3m

GOEBEL & HOGAN,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

No. 63 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. feb 9—4t*

THE WEEKLY LEDGER.

CONTAINING all the news and Miscellaneous reading of the six daily papers, is published every Saturday, by SWAIN, ABELL, & SIMMONS, North west corner of Second and Dock sts. Philadelphia.

In May, 1837, owing to numerous demands made by persons at a distance for the "Public Ledger," which could not be mailed without pecuniary disadvantage to the publishers and to subscribers, the publication of the WEEKLY LEDGER, containing all the reading matter which appeared in the daily during the six days of the week, was commenced and furnished to subscribers for $1 per annum in advance.

In August last, the publishers found that the rapidly increasing circulation of the Weekly would justify them in a reduction of price, and it is now offered to subscribers AT THE LOW RATE OF TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, the money always to be paid IN ADVANCE; in no case whatever will a paper be sent in answer to an order unaccompanied with the payment.

Those who have paid $3 per annum for the paper, and whose time of subscription has not expired, can obtain it for another year by transmitting one dollar so that their subscriptions will amount to but $2 per year from its commencement.

The character of the Ledger is well known, being entirely independent of partisan politics. It is printed on a sheet of fine paper of double medium size, in minion and nonpareil type, and contains as much matter as the largest sheet printed in the United States.

Letters post paid from a distance, containing money in payment for subscriptions ordered, will meet with prompt attention. dec 1—tf

WHAT IS LIFE, WITHOUT HEALTH?

PHILADELPHIA, December, 1837.

TO DR. JAYNE—Dear Sir—The astonishing and almost miraculous effects your valuable Expectorant had on my neighbor, the Rev Mr. Rusling whose case you will recollect was given over by his physicians, and who himself had lost all hope of ever being permitted to preach again, but who, from the use of your medicine, is so far restored as to be able not only to walk out, but also to preach, made so wonderful an impression on my mind, that after consulting with several friends, and learning that you were a regular *Practitioner of Medicine*, and that your remedy was not one of those quackish compounds with which the public are so frequently duped—for you must know that I am a mortal enemy to quacks—I called upon you and purchased half a dozen bottles, and told you that if I lived to take them, you should have a good report from me.

I am alive and well this day! Thanks be to a merciful God, and your Expectorant, and now I come forward cheerfully to fulfil my promise.

For twenty long years had I been a constant sufferer from the effects of a hard, dry cough, pain in my breast, and difficulty of breathing; the fits of which daily increased in severity, and the cough, which was worse and severe every spring and fall, were added to my misery. I was worn away to a mere skeleton, with the greatest difficulty only could I get up and down stairs, my appetite was gone, and my strength had so failed me, that my friends were persuaded I could not survive many weeks, unless I obtained relief. Indeed, sir, my situation was so perfectly miserable to myself, and so distressing to my family, that I felt willing to die, whenever it should please the Master to take me home. But I heard of your medicine, and relief came. Yes! it proved the "Balm of Gilead" to my poor afflicted body. Before I had taken one bottle, I experienced a mitigation of all my symptoms, and to my great joy I found in the continued use of it, the happiest relief. In short, sir, *it has made a perfect cure of me*—and I can truly say, I have no desire to be better.

Now, I consider it is a duty I owe you, and through you, the public, to make my case known, believing that it will be the means of directing hundreds who are afflicted as I have been, to the use of a remedy, which, under the blessing of God, I consider to have *preserved my life*.

You are at liberty, sir, to make use of this letter to your advantage, and to be my case as extensively known as you please. If there be any who doubt the truth of the above account, (for I have heard that many persons who have cures to sell, forge certificates, and publish them,) refer them to me. I shall be happy to see them, and I will not only confirm the above statements, but will give them particulars which it would be unnecessary to furnish for the public press. With everlasting gratitude, I am, dear sir, your obliged friend,

MARY GILL,

jan 19—tf No. 163 Queen Street, below Fourth.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—MOUNT JOY,

Lancaster County, Pa.

THIS Seminary is located on the banks of the Little Chiquesalunga, about half a mile south of the village of Mount Joy, in view of the Philadelphia and Harrisburg rail-road about seven hours ride from the former, and two hours from the latter place; with both of which and with Lancaster there is daily communication.

The Principal and proprietor of this Institution has for about fifteen years conducted a Female High School in the city of Philadelphia; with what success it may be seen by the subjoined testimonials. As he is aided in the several departments of English and Classical Education in the Natural and Exact Sciences—in Music, instrumental and vocal—in French, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. by teachers of reputation and experience, he has no expectation of lowering the standard of female education in the new establishment, or of remitting any efforts, on his part, to place it on an equal standing with the best female seminaries in our country.

TERMS.

1. The school year will be divided into two sessions, of five calendar months each, the first commencing on the 1st of May, and the second on the 1st of November. No admission for a shorter term than one session.

2. The charge for board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition in all the English and classical studies, will be per session, payable in advance. $100 00

3. The extra charge per session will be, for music, 20 00; For drawing and painting, and for French, each 15 00; Charge for bed and bedding, 5 00

4. A regular examination will be held at the close of every session, also, a record will be kept of the school course and general deportment of every member of the Institution, subject to the inspection of parents and guardians.

In the discipline of the seminary, the members are contemplated as physical, moral and intelligent beings. Hence all the domestic and school regulations and arrangements are adapted with careful regard to this as a leading principle. It scarcely need be added, that moral suasion, in some of its various modes, furnishes the chief, and almost the only means of discipline employed in the seminary, the salutary influence of which greatly contributes to the mental improvement, kind feelings, content and comfort of its members.

The location of the Seminary, besides its general convenience, possesses several peculiar advantages; its commodious distance from the pleasant village of Mount Joy, its separation from it by the Chiquesalunga as a boundary line, the beautiful scenery and rich botanical localities along the borders of the creek, the healthy situation of the premises, and the commodiousness of the Seminary apartments; commend themselves to the notice of every visitor.

N. DODGE, A. M., Principal.

For references, circular, &c. inquire of M. Perkins, Bookseller, Philadelphia.

From a personal acquaintance with the Rev. N. Dodge, A. M., as well as from his well-known successful devotion to female education, we take pleasure in expressing our entire confidence in his ability and in his fidelity in the discharge of his professional duties. His plan of instruction is that which best secures the certain and permanent improvement of his pupils based as it is on strictly philosophical and Christian principles.

While we regret to lose from the profession, in this city so valuable a coadjutor as Mr. Dodge, we would congratulate him in his going to a community which will doubtless appreciate his worth, and where, with the Divine blessing, success will continue to attend him in his enlarged sphere of operations.

Rev. Charles Henry Alden, A. M. Prin. Phila. High School for young ladies, 6 Portico Square.
James P. Espy, Professor of Language.
W. Curren, A. M. Classical Teacher.
Rev. James Wiltbank, A. M. late Principal of the Grammar School, U. Pa. oct 20—lam3m

REPEATING FIRE ARMS
155
BROADWAY NEWYORK
COLT'S PATENT.

THE PATENT ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE sole Manufacturers of COLT'S Patent Repeating Rifles, Pistols, and other Fire Arms, have reduced the Prices of Arms about thirty per cent. They have been induced to make this change in consequence of the repeated attempts to interfere with their patent, by the manufactory of Repeating Arms of inferior description, which are sold as if made upon the model of Arms manufactured by this company. The Company are determined to prosecute any infringement, as to prevent all deception and all interference with their Patent.

As to the excellence of these Arms, they have certificates and testimonials from every quarter of the country, from Boards of Officers of the Army, Examining Committees appointed by Scientific Institutions, from practical Gunsmiths, and from Gentlemen Travellers, Sportsmen, and others, and they aver with confidence that they are superior to all other arms for Sporting, Attack and Defence. The rapidity of fire, and the accuracy and safety with which they perform, exceed the belief of those who have not actually used them. With one of these Rifles or Pistols (the weight and size of which does not exceed the ordinary pistol or rifle) the bearer is able to fire in rapid succession, from ten to sixteen charges, while at the same time he may suspend the firing at the end of each discharge, and all the charges can be reloaded in less time than the ordinary single charge arms.

The perfection to which the company have brought their works, enables them to manufacture the most beautiful, and highly finished arms ever got up in the United States, and, as they believe, equal to any thing brought from Europe. And they offer their arms at prices less than they can be furnished elsewhere, wholly independent of any patent right protection.

The Company will keep on hand Cap Primers, Bullet Moulds, Ammunition, Flasks and all other equipments required by Sportsmen, Travellers, and others using their arms. Their Patent Cap Primer should be owned by every one who uses a gun, rifle, or pistol.

They have now on hand a repeating shot gun, as a model, for which orders will be received, to be delivered as soon as manufactured.

They would call the attention of the Agents of foreign Governments to their Arms, they have already been tested in actual service, and soldiers very readily acquire their expert use. A detachment of eighty men is an equal force to eight hundred with the ordinary rifle or musket. The rifles and large pistols are especially desirable in arming the Police or Guards, or Watch of cities and fortifications, and on ship board and plantations.

Orders for large quantities can be executed within ninety days from the time they are given.

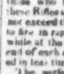
The company are always ready to apply any test which may be required to ascertain the celerity, safety, accuracy, and distance of effective fire of their arms.

N. B.—All articles manufactured by this Company are stamped "Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, Paterson, N. J. Colt's Patent," with other appropriate devices.

Orders will meet with immediate attention, if directed to the subscriber, G. B. ZABRISKIE, Sole Agent, 155 Broadway N. Y. nov 17—tf

SILK AGENCY,

No. 300 Market Street.



THE subscriber has commenced an agency for the purchase and sale of the Silk Mulberry Trees, and all articles connected with the growing of the silk.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES.

50,000 for sale now of the genuine Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry Tree.

CHARLES CADWALLADER.

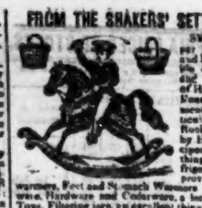
Philadelphia, September 5th, 1838. sep 8—tf

R. S. Gilbert—Engraver on Wood—No. 22 North street, below Sixth, Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth streets. feb 9 '38—tf

J. A. WOODSIDE, JR.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 4 North street, between Fifth and Sixth and Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia. jan 13 '38—tf

FROM THE SHAKERS' SETTLEMENT.



SWEET Corn, Dry, very fine. Rose and Peach water, double distilled. Brooms, all kinds of Herbs, Cheese and Fouesta, an assortment of Baskets, Reticules and Satchels, Rocking Chairs, Hobby Horses and Velocipedes, an excellent thing for children: Refrigerators on an improved plan. Plate warmers, Feet and Stomach Warmers, waiters, dishes, wine, Hardware and Cedarware, a large assortment of Toys, Filtering jars, an excellent thing for cleansing the Schuylkill water, made and repaired by the subscriber, who has the greatest variety of articles in this country, well worthy the attention of those that commence house keeping, and others—where they can be had on reasonable terms, at the Wooden Ware and Variety store of

GIDEON COX, No. 335 and 337 Market street.

Ironing Tables and Bread Cutters, on an improved plan. oct 20—tf

REMOVAL.

AMERICAN SILK AGENCY, is removed from No. 3 Bank street to 85 Walnut street. nov 24—tf S. C. C. VELAND Agent

AMERICAN SILK AGENCY.

No. 85 WALNUT STREET, Between Front and Second streets, (near Market and Chesnut streets, by Franklin Place and Hudson's Alley, and from Third and Fourth streets by Harmony Court.

The subscriber having opened an agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of Mulberry Trees, suitable for raising the Silk Worm, viz. Morus Multicaulis Alpines, Multicaulis Seedlings, Morus Expansa, Multicaulis Cuttings, Imported Italian Trees, &c. Also, 3,000 cuttings from Norton's Virginia Seedling, and Cunningham's Prince Edward Grape Vines. These Vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew, and are fine for the table and are capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent Phila.

☞ Those who wish to enter into this profitable branch of National Industry, will do well to call at the Agency, and see that they are instructed in the value of the Trees they purchase.

N. B.—The particular attention of those engaged in the culture and manufacture of American Silk which, of Trees, Eggs, Cocoons, reeled or manufactured silk, is called to the agency. The agent will give every attention to sales, and prompt remittance of proceeds of any articles sent to him. feb 23—tf

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers, successors to [illegible] Sellers & Sons in the manufacture of Machine Cards for cotton and wool, are now prepared to receive orders for them. The quality is considered to be unsurpassed by that of any made in this country. We would refer to

Edward Wright, Philadelphia,
Samuel Rhoads, do.
Samuel R. Wood, Warden E. S. Penitentiary.
R. W. Richardson & Co. Manayunk.
John Wimpenny Falls of Schuylkill.
John P. Crozer, near Chester.

Wire, Work of various descriptions, Riveted Engine and Garden Hose, Fire Buckets Machine and Mill Bands, Heat Fenders, Sieves and Riddles, &c. &c. furnished on moderate terms.

SELLERS & PENNOCK, No. 241 Market Street, Phila. dec 22—3m*

TO PRINTERS.

A Double Cylinder Napier Press, nearly new, of the first quality, warranted sound, and will print 2000 sheets per hour.

One Ramage Screw Press, Super Royal size, with iron bed and platen.

1 font	Small Pica,	130 lbs.	Suitable for country newspapers.
1 do.	Minion,	90	
1 do.	do.	70	
1 do.	Nonpareil,	200	
1 do.	Pearl,	100	

FOR SALE at the office of the Saturday Evening Post cheap. Letters from a distance must be *post paid*. ja 9—tf

UNIONVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Unionville Academy are desirous of engaging a competent person to take the charge of the Institution the coming spring. A person capable of giving instruction in the Greek and Roman Classics, and in the French and other languages, would be preferred.

The village in which this Academy is located is one of the largest in the county, in a high and healthy situation, nine miles south west of West Chester, and sixteen north west of Wilmington. The accommodations for Teachers and Pupils are ample. The Academy is two story high, and divided into four apartments, and will accommodate, without inconvenience, one hundred and twenty five scholars. A boarding house is connected with the Institution, which is divided into fifteen apartments. The buildings are all new and substantial.—This Institution has been under the direction of the late Cheyney Hannum, for the last eight years or upwards, during which time it has been in a progressive and flourishing condition, furnishing abundant evidence that an extensive and profitable business may be done under proper management. An early application from persons acquainted with or with good fitness, will be attended to.

THOMAS VEAL,
LEVI HAYES,
WILSON BUFFINGTON,
PETER WICKERSHAM,
CHARLES BUFFINGTON,
Trustees.

Unionville, 1st mo. 5th, 1839. jan 19—tf

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[Sleeper & Brother have associated with them their brothers, ISRAEL SLEEPER & EDWIN SLEEPER.]

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jan 1 '38—tf R. & W. WILSON

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THE subscribers have removed their old established *Seed Store* to No. 97 Chesnut St. above 3d street, North side, and are now prepared to supply Vegetable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of their own growth and of the choicest varieties. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Green and Hot House Plants (of which a constant bloom may be seen at the store) Roses, Carnations, &c. Italian Spring Wheat, French Sugar Beet Seed, Chinese Mulberry Trees and Cuttings, Silk Worm Eggs, grown by ourselves, of fine health. White Italian Mulberry Seed and Trees, a fine assortment of Bulbous Roots. Peonies, Narcissus, Tulips, and Double and Single Hyacinths, just received, for strength of bulb superior to any before offered, warranted true to name and color.

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THOSE who wish to propagate the MULTICAULIS MULBERRY next season and have not ground for the purpose, may have their plants cultivated in the very best manner, (by an improved process on land of the first quality, within five miles of Philadelphia at the very moderate rate of half a cent per foot of stalk, or for a small moiety of the product.

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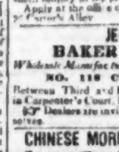

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